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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

BUTLER'S GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

A Substitute Offered by Mr. Beck—Action of the Caucus on the Subject—Passage of an Amnesty Bill Improbable—Harmony Restored Among the Missouri Republicans—Representative Bowen Arrested—Relationship of the Lee Family to the Arlington Property—Report of the Board of Engineers on the Cincinnati Bridge Called For—Provisions of Mr. Stevenson's Bill Authorizing Its Cgnstruction, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1870.

Harmony Restored Among the Missourians.

There is a fair chance of settling the division which arose among the Missouri Republicans during the late campaign, so far as it extends to the delegation here, and the position assumed by the executive. Members of the House representing both parties in the late campaign have been in consultation with members of the administation for a week past, and to-day matters culminated in an interview with the President, at which the whole situation was talked over. The members present were Messrs. Van Horn, Burdett, Dyer and Benjamin. The President received them cordially, and the interview was of a very satisfactory character. Both sides came away satisfied that the President would co-operate cheerfully in an effort to reconcile all present differences. There is much good feeling over the present situation among Missouri Republicans, and they feel confident that the relations of the administration to political affairs in their State will now assume such a character as to prove of great advantage in the approaching election of a successor to Mr. Drake.

Foreign Systems of Fortification.

Generals Wright and Barnard and Colonel Peter S. Smichie, of the engineers detailed last June to inspect and report upon the systems of fortification in England and upon the Continent, have returned, and submitted an informal report to the Secretary of War. They visited the important works of all the great powers, and were afforded every facility by all of them for studying the subject they were charged with investigating, and their full report will be very valuable.

Gen. Butler's Amnesty Bill

Came up to day by assignment. Its author made a speech, in explanation and advocacy of its provisions, of about an hour's length, to which the House was not specially attentive, apparently presuming that the measure would need to be recast, and that in its present stage it was only a sort of pretext for another *Globe* edition of Mr. Butler's views on a public question. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved a substitute, which is simpler in its nature, but yet excepting from its operation officers of the army and navy, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and Judges of the United States Courts. This bill is regarded as peculiarly significant, as indicating a willingness on the part of the Democrats to concede something to the just sentiment of patriotic indignation entertained by the people.

Mr. Beck criticised the provisions of Butler's bill affecting the status of parties in Court, and remarked that it was a suspicious feature that while much the larger part of the bill could be enacted by a majority vote, all this matter was appended to a provision which could not be passed except by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Farnsworth has offered an amendment to Beck's amendment, and Bingham has ready an amendment to Butler's bill if Beck's amendment fails. Butler gave notice that he would call the previous question at three o'clock to-morrow.

Representative Bowen Arrested.

Representative Bowen, of South Carolina, was arrested to-day under the indictment for bigamy found yesterday, and gave bail for his appearance at the present term of the District Court.

The Arlington Property.

The *Star* this evening gives the following as the exact relationship of the Lee family to the Arlington property: It never belonged to General Lee. At the death of George W. P. Custis, a life interest in it was bequeathed to Mrs. Lee, his daughter, and at her death it was to go to his grand sons, Custis and Fitzhugh Lee. Taxes upon the property having accumulated during the rebellion, it was sold therefor, and purchased by the Government. Thus, it will be seen, it is held by virtue of a tax title. Subsequently efforts were made to redeem it by paying the amount of taxes, but they were unsuccessful, and the title is still vested in the Government by virtue of the tax sale alluded to.

Caucus on the Amnesty Question.

The caucus of last night and of this evening upon the subject of amnesty originated in the Massachusetts delegation, and was intended to prevent General Butler from appropriating to himself whatever action might be taken by the House, by deciding beforehand, in caucus, what should be done, and thus passing whatever credit might accrue to the credit of the party. The caucus to-night was even more slimly attended than the one of last night, and no agreement could be reached. Indeed, many of those present caused it to be understood that they would not be bound by the action of a caucus. The indications to-night are not favorable to the passage of any bill.

The Cincinnati Bridge.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, the House to-day called on the Secretary of War for the report of the Board of officers that lately inspected the plans of the new bridge at Cincinnati. It is understood that the board has taken the ground that the bridge as planned does not conform to the law, and recommends that the needed changes be insisted on. There seems to be a misunderstanding at Pittsburgh regarding the dimensions of the bridge of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. As provided for in the bill of Mr. Stevenson, the following is the proviso of the bill regarding the matter: "Provided, that the bridge across the Ohio river shall have an unbroken or continuous span across the main low water channel of an elevation not less than ninety feet above low water mark, not less than forty feet above extreme high water mark as understood at the point of location, measuring for such elevation to the bottom chord of the bridge; and all spans other than the one over the main low water channel shall be at least two hundred and fifty feet in length in the clear, and the span crossing the main low water channel shall be of such length as to leave at least five hundred feet for unobstructed passage way for navigation at all stages."

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1870.

POSTAL CHANGES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

At Ripley Landing, Jackson county, West Virginia; Miranda Douglass, postmistress, vice Hiram Douglass, removed.

At Oil Rock, Wirt county, West Virginia; Amos Allen, postmaster, vice J. C. Hale, removed.

At Cotton Hill, Fayette county, West Virginia; Mrs. M. C. Bailey, postmistress, vice C. S. Warner, removed.

At Cabell Court-house, Cabell county, West Virginia; Sigsmon Miller, postmaster, vice William Egger, removed.

CONTESTED SEATS.

There have been before the Election Committee of the present House thirty contested cases, and the prospect is little better for the Forty-second Congress. In salaries alone there was over fifty thousand dollars paid to those contestants in the present House, and as much more in expenses. The printing of the testimony in one case alone cost between six and seven thousand dollars. In view of these enormous expenses the bill of last winter, which provides that no payment be made to a contestant unless he establishes his right to a seat, will probably be again presented.

CHAIRMAN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The opinion most current among members is that, in the event of Mrs. Blaine's re-election, of which there is no doubt, it is his purpose to make Mr. Dawes the Chairman of the Ways and Means in the Forty-second Congress. Of this, however, there is no certainty.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Committee on Manufactures will report to the House to-morrow their bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, which proposes to authorize the appointment by the President of a commission of not more than three delegates from each State, to sit in Philadelphia, make arrangements for holding a World's Fair, superintend the same when held, and make reports to Congress. The commissioners are to have the same mileage as members of Congress, but no pay.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

At a caucus of the Republican members Wednesday evening in relation to the amnesty question, Gen. Banks presided, and Mr. Degener, of Texas, made a speech in favor of universal amnesty. He was supported by Mr. Tillman, of Tennessee, and by Mr. Bingham, who, however, wished to make some exceptions. Mr. Maynard opposed the proposition. Most of the members from the Gulf States are in favor of universal amnesty, and say that this is the only ground on which the Republican party can expect to be successful in the future.

INDUSTRIOUS INDIANS.

Commissioner Parker has received a letter from J. A. Vaill, Superintendent of Indians in Montana, in which he says a great many want to work in the gold diggings, and hope the whites will be kept away from them. They also ask that the Great Father send them some one to teach them how to wash out gold. In compliance with their wishes, a school has been established there, which in the next six months will be attended by two hundred children. Arrangements have been perfected to build houses for such Indians as will go to farming, and furnish each family so doing a cow and yoke of oxen, as far as the appropriations for that purpose will admit.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Republican caucus was held this evening, at which fifty members were present. General Banks presided. The amnesty bill was discussed two hours without arriving at any conclusion, and the caucus adjourned *sine die*.

DON'T AFFECT THE INDIANS.

In response to a resolution adopted last April, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary this morning reported that the fourteenth amendment has no effect whatever upon the status of the Indians within the limits of the United States, and does not annul the treaty previously made, Congress having uniformly respected the right of the Indians to govern themselves.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The case of Tappan against Beardsley was before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. This case involves the question whether mercantile agencies, as hitherto considered in this country, shall longer exist.

H. B. Chandler, late business manager of the Chicago *Times*, denies that he has purchased the Milwaukee *News* in connection with Brick Pomeroy.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1870.

SENATE.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. CONKLING and SHERMAN representing many veterans of the war of 1812, now inmates of poorhouses and objects of charity, and praying for pensions in their behalf.

By Mr. FENTON, praying Congress to define the regulation of charges of international telegraph lines.

The House resolution for a recess over the holidays, from the 22d of December to January 4, was concurred in, ayes 36, nays 16.

Mr. FENTON submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting the customs revenue at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, with such recommendations favoring the reduction of such expenses as they may deem compatible with the interest of the public service; also, particularly to report on the present sytem and practice in connection with the warehousing business at New York; also, in relation to what is commonly known as the general order business and the cartage of goods while in the custody of the government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement showing the amount of money paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of fines, penalties, forfeitures and seizures by customs officers at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, since the first of January, 1868, up to the 30th day of November, 1870, stating whether such sums of money were obtained by judgment of courts, by settlement or compromise.

Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing and maintaining, at the expense and under the exclusive superintendence of the general Government, of a ship canal from the Mississippi river, at or near Fort St. Philip, to a point near Breton Island on the Gulf of Mexico; the canal to be open to all commerce entering or departing from the Mississippi river.

The bill to provide a relief fund for employees in the Executive Department of the Government was reported with amendments, by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, and taken up, on motion of Mr. DRAKE, and discussed for an hour. The question turned upon the propriety of levying compulsory contributions upon Government clerks to defray the funeral expenses of deceased associates, and for other purposes. It was objected that the proposed legislation could have no binding efficacy, and was belittling to the clerks.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment prohibiting political assessments on all officers.

Mr. WILSON submitted as a substitute for the amendment a bill previously introduced by him on the same subject.

Mr. DRAKE indicated a modification of Mr. Davis's amendment, to the effect that the prohibition should cease as soon as the Democratic party came into power. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment and upon his motion, in order to economize time, the bill was laid aside and the bill of last session to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy of the United State, substituted. The bill provides that 300 boys from fifteen to seventeen years of age shall be received from all parts of the country, and after passing a moral and physical examination, shall serve as naval apprentices until twenty-one years of age. Upon arriving at their majority the apprentices shall be promoted to the grade of Union sailors. Union seamen shall be eligible to promotion to petty offices.

The Senate at 3:30 went into executive session, and ten minutes later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. He asked that it be made the special order for the fourth Thursday of January.

Objection was made by Mr. ALLISON, and the House proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORRELL said he was authorized to state that if Congress gave to the celebration a national character by the passage of the bill the authorities of Philadelphia would put up all the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, and make all proper arrangements without any expense to the general government.

Mr. CLEVELAND said he calculated the mileage of Commissioners whose appointment was provided for in the bill would amount to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision for mileage for Commissioners, and inserting that they should be paid their actual traveling expenses.

Mr. MORRELL accepted the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON objected to the large number of Commissioners provided in the bill—three from each State and territory—and moved to reduce them to one from each State and territory. Agreed to.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment providing that no expense be incurred by the United States under the bill.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved to amend by providing that the appointment of commissioners be made by the Governors of the several States, instead of the President. The last two amendments were considered, pending which the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then proceeded, at 1:30, to the consideration of the bill for full and general amnesty and abolition of all wrongful acts, doings or missions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion. The bill excepts West Point and Annapolis graduates, members of either House of Congress and the Confederate Congress, heads of departments, foreign ministers and judges of any United States courts who engaged in the rebellion, members of secession conventions and Governors of seceded States during the rebellion; any person who cruelly treated Federal prisoners of war, or who have not duly accounted for United States funds entrusted them during the rebellion, or who have embezzled or secreted any of the money, property or public stores of the United States, and all deserters from the United States army, navy and all bounty jumpers. The bill also excepts all property confiscated or forfeited, the title of which is now held by the United States or any third person, and all lands occupied by national cemeteries. The act does not impair the previous removal of disabilities from any persons whom it excepts from the provisions, and declares invalid every right, action and liability arising in any ordinance, law or contract in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he wished the state of the country was such that all exceptions could be struck out, but such was not the state of the country. The bill was not to [illegible] every thing that had been done swept out every side as well as the other, and wrong on one side could be brought for acts said no more suits during the war either by done or committed during [illegible] behalf of the United those who warred in behalf against it. As to States or those who warred [illegible] national cemeteries, he said he thought it time, after hearing the eulogy in the Senate on General Lee, the idea that these cemeteries could be in any way tampered with should be put an end to. If Union soldiers did anything during the war they certainly conquered enough land to be buried in.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BECK offered substitutes for the bill, the former removing unconditionally all disabilities under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the latter excepting only West Point and Annapolis graduates, Members of Congress, Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and United States Judges who aided and participated in the rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to substitute for the first section removing all political disabilities from all persons except such as were Senators, and Representatives in Congress in the years 1860 or 1861, or were in either such years officers of the army or navy of the United States, Heads of Departments, United States Judges, United States Ministers, and except all persons who in violation of the amendment have held office since the 1st of June, 1870.

Mr. BECK opposed the bill. He declared that instead of being a bill granting general amnesty, it was a bill of pains and penalties, a bill making various discriminations. He believed the Republican press desired to have general amnesty extended. He thought that party had lost State after State by Congress refusing to pass such a bill, and that it would continue to lose so long as Congress maintained that position.

Mr. POTTER advocated the adoption of Mr. Farnsworth's substitute. He believed that the proposition would be found to be not only the most generous but the most patriotic and wisest proposition in that respect before the House.

At the conclusion of Mr. POTTER'S remarks the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates about $20,000,000.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Commission to Examine Bridges over the Ohio river, which was adopted.

A bill was introduced by Mr. TOWNSEND to amend the act of the 4th of July, 1840, respecting the judicial system of the United States. Referred.

The House at 3:15 P. M. adjourned.

A DUNKARD COLLEGE.

Dedication of Salem College, at Bourbon Ind.—The First Dunkard College in the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOURBON, IND., December 14, 1870.

To-day Salem College, organized and under the auspices of the Dunkard or German Baptist Church, was formally dedicated. A large assemblage of persons from all parts of the country have been in attendance to witness the ceremonies of dedication. Addresses from many of our most noted and popular educators, divines and statesmen have been delivered. The importance of this eductional movement will be fully appreciated, when it is remembered that until recently the Dunkard Church has been strenuously opposed to all liberal systems of education, but now has fully determined to establish an institution of learning which shall be second in importance to no other in America or Europe. The Church is determined to concentrate every effort in building up its first and only college in this country to that degree of importance that shall reflect honor on their Church and nation, and an educational monument marking this innovation that has occurred in the midst of this people in regard to educational affairs.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—In the Legislature to-day the bill to repeal the ten per cent. conventional interest law was rejected.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 14.—The resolution impeaching Governor Holden of high crimes and misdemeanors in office was reported to day by the Judiciary Committee, and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 43. To-morrow a committee of two will be appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House, and a committee of seven to draft articles of impeachment and conduct the trial before the Senate. The Governor will be suspended from executive functions as soon as he is arraigned before the Senate. Chief Justice Pearson will preside at the impeachment trial.

Body of a Man Found Near Orrville, O.—No Clue as to Who He Was.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, O., December 14, 1870.

A farmer named Selick, living five or six miles northeast of this place, went out to examine some watercourses yesterday morning, when he found the dead body of a man lying in his field. The body was entirely naked, and bore no evidence of having been foully dealt with. The deceased appears to be about thirty-five years of age, and is unknown to any person in the neighborhood. An effort is being made to find his clothing, and gain some clue to his late place of residence.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Philadelphia.

More of the New York Combination to Control the Road, and the Assistance the Philadelphia Authorities are Affording Them.

The Blindness of the Quaker City.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday.]

In reply to our remarks of yesterday, in connection with the recently divulged scheme of prominent New York speculators to obtain control of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we have received the following letter from Hon. Alexander Henry:

"PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1870.

"EDITOR PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—Dear Sir: Permit me to correct a few misapprehensions of an article in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning.

"The city owes $294,000, which will be payable on the 1st of January next. The commissioners of the Sinking Fund must make provision for the prompt payment of such debt, and they have no present resources available for such purpose but stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which they may sell but cannot legally hypothecate. The stock is held by them for the express object of the payment with its proceeds of the maturing loans of the city.

"On the 5th inst., at the stated meeting of the Commissioners, by a customary resolution, I was authorized to sell five thousand shares of such stock at the current market rate. As has always been done upon such occasions, I called upon the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and offered the stock to the company at the market rate of that day. The President expressed an unwillingness to purchase, and advised borrowing upon the stock, but was distinctly informed that we had no legal power to borrow, and must raise funds by the 1st of January, and would be obliged to resort to the market if the company declined to purchase.

"I also offered to extend the payment for the stock until the end of the year. He requested me to call the next day for an answer, which I did, and was informed that the company would give $60 per share for the whole amount. After advising with the City Controller we replied to such offer on the 7th inst., in writing, that we did not feel justified in making a discrimination of $1 62½ per share from the market rate; and the President immediately answered by note that, after a conference with the chairman of the Finance Committee, he had concluded that they could not increase their offer. Thereupon, five thousand shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, held by the commissioners, were sold at the Board of Brokers in twenty lots during the 7th, 9th and 10th insts., among eleven different prominent brokers, at prices ranging from $61 25 to $62 25 per share. Very respectfully,

"ALEXANDER HENRY."

The misapprehensions which the above letter corrects are unimportant in themselves, except so far as they relieve the trustee of the city from any responsibility in the matter, and, so far as the main issue is concerned, they are altogether irrelevant. The statement made by *The Inquirer* in its article of yesterday briefly was, that a combination of leading speculators had been formed in New York to obtain possession of the management and property of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that the city had assisted the success of the scheme by selling to the clique referred to several thousand shares of the company's stock at a slight advance per share on what the trustee could have obtained for it here. Of this fact there is no denial. The trustee admits the sale of the stock held by him for the city, and by reference to the transfer book of the company, made yesterday, we received positive assurance that the stock so sold was now in the hands of the New York combination.

At the present time, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the most successful enterprise of the kind in the world—if the magnitude of its operations are considered, when its stock is paying a dividend of ten per cent., and when it is one of the most stable investments on the market—the city of Philadelphia owns but sixty thousand shares of its stock, or less than one-tenth of the company.

Yet, when the road was altogether an unestablished fact, and when no one could say whether it would end in success or failure, the city and the old surrounding districts showed their appreciation of the benefits which the road would be to this community by subscribing for five millions of its stock when the entire capital was but ten millions. These whole five millions came into the possession of the city under the Act of Consolidation, and nothing can be more surprising than for our citizens to learn that one-half of the stock of the company has since Consolidation, been permitted to decrease to one-tenth; or if there is a fact more clearly showing the folly and blindness of our municipal authorities, it may be found in their assisting an interest altogether inimical to ours in its nefarious attempts to obtain control of the road.

It is to the paramount interest of Philadelphia to maintain, by every means in its power, the management of this road in the hands of Philadelphians, and no more fatal catastrophe could occur to the city than the transfer of its control to New York, which would, in every case, discriminate against our manufacturers and merchants and leave this vast city in the position of a mere way station.

In this connection we feel compelled to refer to the silly and impolitic circular letter recently addressed to the directory of the railroad company by a few of our merchants, who, lacking the necessary enterprise to maintain a lucrative business, charge their reduced sales and decreased profits to the mismanagement of the company.

The principal signers of that circular now say that they affixed their signatures to it under a misapprehension of its meaning, while their New York rivals have printed a million copies of it to send broadcast over the country, in order to show that goods are sold lower in the metropolis than here.

Under any circumstances, the publication of the circular was a blunder, but it was especially so at a time when the corporation to which it was addressed was attempting to establish steam communication between this city and Europe. The merchants themselves, instead of encouraging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to persevere in its consistent efforts to place Philadelphia in a foremost position among the commercial cities of the continent, have done all they could to harrass and deter the directory of its road in its laudable spirit of enterprise.

We again repeat that an attempt is being made by unscrupulous speculators in New York to obtain control of the vast property and the management of this company, and it is clearly the duty of every Philadelphian to prevent the consummation of the attempt, and Councils should, by ordinance declare that no more of the city's stock should be diverted, even if new loans of the city should be created to pay maturing loans in the future.

SWINDLING THE SWINDLERS.

Dealers in Counterfeits Deceiving Sundry People, Including a Congressman.

The newspapers for months have been publishing that the common offer to furnish "queer" or counterfeit money at low rates, was a first-class swindle, as counterfeiters do not do business on such a plan. But fools will be fools, and the sharpers who run the business have had plenty to do. This is abundantly shown by the correspondence captured by the New York police when they made their descent upon the shop of Logan & Co. the other day. This firm sent out lithographic circulars, in which they offered what was called "queer" for sale at very low prices. They declared the counterfeits to be so well executed that the very best judges failed to detect them. The greenhorn was then cautioned against saying anything about the business. In many cases the dupe who received these circulars wrote back, asking for specimens of the bills. The sharpers gauged the victims greenness by his handwritting. If they felt satisfied that he would bite, they enclosed him a genuine two dollar bill. The rural gentleman would pass this on some country storekeeper without the least trouble. His ideas would become excited. He would rake and scrape all the money he could get together, and order thousands of dollars of the 'queer'' by express, to be paid for on delivery. When the box came he would receive, it pay his money, crawl off in some secret nook, and stealthily open it, when he would find the box filled with sand, tinfoil, or scrap iron. So successful was this genuine bill game, that in several instances men sold their houses and farms, and invested the proceeds in these worthless boxes.

These letters furnish spicy reading, and we cannot lead off with anything more attractive than tracts from letters of John A. Wimpey, of Dahlonega, Georgia, who says he is a member of Congress elect (October and November, 1869) from the Sixth District. He first writes "private and strictly confidential:"

"You will please send me by express five hundred dollars in two dollar fac simile bills of U. S. Treasure notes; 500 dollars in one dollar fac simile bills of the same, and 500 dolls in fifty cents bill of fac simile fractional currency U. States Treasure notes. I learn that you have 15 dollar per ever two hundred dollars in fac simile."

Upon receiving the box filled with pig iron he writes: "I am much surprised and disappointed, I need not communicate if I am sold and deceived in you. I suppose I have no *remidy*. Your note in the bottom of the box says: "This is done to mislead the detective; it will be sent to you free of charge by express; keep cool; do not mention our names; destroy all trace of our letters. Shall we send your letters? Sirs, I shall look and wait patiently, and shall make inquries for the package of goods which you promised to send. I have now paid out one hundred and twenty dollars to get your box here. I desire you to send all my letters back to me by return mail."

Another letter is from D. B. Mooney, of Horse Shoe Bend, Scott county, who writes:

"I am a member of the Legislator, and will leave home for the Capitill in a few days, and at that place I shall remit to you, as I wish to make a purches of you."

A note from W. Williams, Jr., employed in the United States Express office, indicates that he aids the swindle. For he says:

"This is the way we have to fix your Pkgs Low as the Am Ex Co refuse to take them from us here, I have them all rewrapted and marked. Can't you see me for something for the extra trouble Will try and get rid of all I can for you among the express receipts for packages sent, was one to J. G. Hatch, Erie, Pennsylvania, $1,875. S. Schreckergust, of Chillicothe, Ohio, bit well, but Logan & Co. gave them too big a dose. He said that he understood that he was only to pay twenty-five dollars, but the express agent won't let him have the box short of $4,350, and that he hasn't got so much money. Alfred M. Smith, of Washington, Ohio, thinks there has been a mistake. He writes:

"I only ordered sixty dollars, and was to pay five dollars and the express charges, but when I went to the express office the box would hold a bushel, and there was *to* hundred and seventy-four dollars against it. So I can not see it. I ordered it back to you, so you and I *we* call ourselves square, and *cal* it quits. I will keep this all to myself, if you do, and quit *biseness, &c.*

Some persons tried to get out by signing marks on their letter, and sending the name in a seperate slip in another letter. Others sent no name and would not trust the postoffice, but did their business by express. But the swindlers who saved every communication, were careful to indorse the right name and address upon it. John N. Hawn of New Windsor, Carrell county, Ind., informs them that Adem's Express have just opened in his place, buthe would visit New York, were we not, as he says:

"Bilding A small Barne And as long as the weather is good we must tend to that. But As soon as we have it Up, and the weather gets Bad and nothing Happens, I will try and see New York, for I never was in New York. Send them Bill by Return Express if posible. we havetow Expres Every Day, and I will bee thair Every Evening till thursday evning, and than I will be gon a A day or tow, and you need not freet About mee not being true, for I Am as true as Steell, and if I get Along well with this Amount I will for one thousand at eny Rate."

But we cannot multiply examples, they are too numerous, extending from October, 1869, to the day of capture. It is a singular thing that scarcely two of the same letters are addressed to the same name or even location, indicating the swindlers did a wide spread business. Their real character appears in a confidential letter to one of them from a friend, a convict in Sing Sing. The *Sun*, which publishes these things, says the rogues seems to have read the character of their correspondents in their handwriting.

The extent of the business of this swindling firm may be seen from the ledger now in the hands of the police, which shows that their net profits in seventeen days was $16,550 69. The names of the persons throughout the country to whom the circulars are addressed, are obtained in a very adroit manner. Dealers in patent medicines, obscene and other relase, so extensively advertised in rural newspapers, drive a profitable business in the sale of the names of their customers. The original letters to these nostrum venders are preferred. From them the character of the writers may be easily judged. As high as three dollars per thousand has been paid for such letters. Among the contraband captured from Logan & Co. were several communications addressed to persons likely to have names and addresses to sell; but this is not the only method by which the word of collecting names is conducted. To every postmaster in the country, except those of the larger cities, a most pretentiously printed circular is addressed. This circular is headed, "United States Directory Company," and invites the Postmaster to assist the company in its preparations of a very formidable work. The extravagant remuneration of ten cents per name is offered, and the circular is so worded as to banish from the minds of the postmasters all suspicion that the demand does not come from a respectable, *bona fide* publishing house. The success of this scheme is proved by the fact that nearly eight hundred postmasters forwarded lists to the "United States Directory Company," which was, of course, none other than the successful manipulators of sawdust and shavings. The names thus secured, the rest of the work is comparatively easy. Lithographed circulars printed to represent ordinary penmanship are sent out by the hundred thousand; the person addressed is at once put upon his sense of honor—that is, his sense of that virtue which is practiced among thieves. In glowing language is pictured the ease with which the victim may make his fortune by buying counterfeit. The "queer" can be received by them with perfect safety, and the communication earnestly invites the victim to come on to New York and examine the stock before buying. Of course this is impossible in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, owing to the distance between the swindlers and their willing game, but the cordial invitation serves a useful purpose, and the result is known.

A LIFE IN THE SCALES.

Trial of Jenks at Lagrange, Ind., for Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 14, 1870.

The Jenks murder trial at Lagrange, Indiana, was begun this morning. The whole day was taken up in securing a jury, upwards of sixty jurors being examined. This evening Hon. Andrew Ellison opened for the prosecution in a well timed speech. The Court room was overcrowded during the day. The hotels are also filled with strangers, many of whom have to board at private houses. About one hundred and fifty witnesses are summoned. The interest in the case will begin in the morning.

KITTANNING, PA.

Verdict in the Greenwood-Fleming Case—Murder in the Second Degree—The Sentence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., December 15.

The trial of William A. Greenwood, for the killing of Alexander Fleming, at Parkersburg last summer, which has been in progress here before Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, for several days, was ended to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Justice Agnew sentenced the prisoner to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of nine years and six months. Greenwood narrowly escaped hanging, four of the jury being in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree. Many people here believe that this should have been the result of the trial, claiming that there was little if any justification for the crime.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles B. Foote has resigned the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati. Elliott H. Pendleton is his successor.

Hubert Nourse, pretending to be insane, shot and killed William Parks and L. D. Eastwood, and dangerously wounded Andrew Betts, on Tuesday, on Horse creek, five miles north of Pine Bluff station, Nebraska. The men killed were herders, and an attempt was made to poison them a short time ago by mixing strychnine with their salt. It is now thought that Nourse was the guilty party in that case.

A special from Sioux City says a party of Brule Sioux Indians made an attack upon the Poncas near the agency of the latter, about forty miles above Yankton, on Saturday, which lasted for some hours. A good many were wounded on both sides, the Brules losing four killed. The Poncas had stolen some horses from the Sioux, which led to the attack.

At Kingston, Ont., yesterday a double execution took place. Daniel Mann and James Deacon were hanged, the former for the murder of a penitentiary guard and the latter for poisoning his wife. Both prisoners admitted their guilt.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of yesterday states that Judge Durrell has ordered the rearrest of Perry Fuller and Woody Thompson for custom house frauds. Thompson's bond is reported to have been stolen from Commissioner Fuller. It was vouched for by Senators Ross and McDonald. Neither Fuller nor Thompson appeared when called for trial by the Marshal.

The committee lately appointed by the City Council of St. Louis to select a site for the new Custom House, had a final meeting yesterday and agreed to instruct the Mayor to notify the Government that its proposition to build the Custom House here, provided a suitable lot be donated by the city, is accepted, and that Washington Square, Missouri Park, or what is known as tobacco warehouse lot, will be offered, the selection to be made by an agent of the Government. All the locations are west of Eleventh street.

An agent of the New Orleans underwriters has seized £1,700, the proceeds of 1,200 bags of coffee, sold from the wreck of the Emma Sophia, in consequence of the Captain having engaged to pay Nunes Bros. seventy-five per cent. salvage. The underwriters offered thirty-five per cent., which was refused; hence the action for £5,000, the trial of which has been set down in the Admiralty Court for the 17th inst.

A Lake City, Florida, telegram of yesterday says: Advices received from Havana state that General Zea had arrived from Puerto Principe, and reports the revolution fast drawing to a close. He doubts whether it will last two months longer. Aureco Chea, chief of an insurgent's staff in the eastern department, whilst attempting to revolutionize Holguin district, was captured and executed.

Advices from Jamaica to the 10th inst. report the arrival of a Southampton steamer. The Government contemplates the erection of a dock at Kingston, and the taxing of the shipping to contribute to the outlay.

POLITICAL.

DOVER, N. H., December 14.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the first district met here to-day, and nominated Wm. B. Small, of New Market, on the fourth ballot. After the nomination Hon. Jno. P. Hale addressed the convention.

RICHMOND, VA., December 14.—The recent municipal election carried by the Conservatives was taken before United States Judge Underwood this morning by the Republicans for revision under the new Congressional laws. Judge Underwood declined to commence the case, leaving it to await Judge Bond's arrival.

Serious Accident at Lowell, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, O., December 14, 1870.

A serious accident occurred to-day to workmen engaged in the construction of the new wrought iron bridge over the Mahoning river at this place. After erecting the middle arch, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length and about eight tons in weight, one of the ropes used in keeping it in position gave way, precipitating the arch into the river, carrying with it the trestle work and three out of the twelve men who were engaged at work upon it, one of whom was seated upon the top of the arch. Just before the arch struck he sprang off into the water and sank, and although he became entangled in the ropes, succeeded in disengaging himself and came to the surface some distance below, where he, with one of the others, grasped a rope and by the most vigorous efforts they were saved. At the time of the accident a severe snow storm was prevailing. No blame can be attached to the manager of the construction.

Hearing of the Motion for a New Trial in the Brentlinger Case Postponed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., December 14, 1870.

The Court postponed the hearing of the motion for a new trial in the Brentlinger murder case until Friday next at ten o'clock. It is generally believed the prisoner will receive his sentence on that day.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* expresses itself as follows concerning the Missouri United States Senatorship: "As the new Legislature of Missouri, which meets on the first Monday in January, contains a Democratic majority on joint ballot, a Democrat will be chosen by it to supply the vacancy. But it is said that the Radical Governor McClurg, who was defeated at the late election by Gratz Brown, will perpetrate the iniquity of calling the old Legislature together, whose term expires in less than three weeks, to designate Drake's successor, and thus, by means of that expiring body, the will of the people of Missouri will be frustrated."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

REPORTED FRENCH VICTORIES

Trochu Cuts His Way Through the Prussian Lines.

Rumored Defeat of Prince Frederick Charles.

Prussia and Luxemburg Neutrality.

Continued Successes Claimed by the Prussians.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Insists on the Annulment of the Paris Treaty.

FRANCE.

The Defense of Havre—Trochu Cuts His Way Through the Prussian Lines.

HAVRE, December 12, *via* LONDON, December 13.—The Prussians are in force at Benzeville sixteen miles from the city. Havre is defended by a large force and three hundred and fifty guns, manned by marines. The population are eager for a fight.

The Prussians threatening Honfleur have been repelled by troops from this city, who now occupy Pontelevique. It is rumored General Trochu has cut his way through the Prussian lines.

Chanzy Successfully Defending the Line of the Loire.

BORDEAUX, December 13.—The following news is official: Gambetta writes the Government, under date of the 11th: "I have returned to Tours, having left General Chanzy yesterday continuing his efforts to successfully defend the line of the Loire. I think the situation so good that I may go to Bourges to see what can be done with the second army. It is reported at Bordeaux that General Bourbaki repulsed the Prussians yesterday.

De Chanzy Outgeneraled by Prince Frederick Charles.

[Special to the World.]

MEUNG, December 12—Prince Frederick Charles has outgeneraled De Chanzy, holding his front constantly engaged while he turned his position, and he now threatens his right flank and rear by sending the Eighteenth Division and the Ninth Corps along the south bank of the Loire in the direction of Blois. The movement was executed quietly since the 9th. The Germans encountered a part of the Fifteenth Corps between Mont Livanld and Chambord and drove them across the river at Blois, and they now occupy positions commanding the passage of the river at that point. The Third and Tenth corps of Germans continue the pursuit of the French toward the South and Southeast, but they have not yet proceeded in force beyond Vierzon and Gien.

The reported occupation of Bourges is incorrect. Spies and prisoners state that there is a considerable French force at Mere, supposed to be fragments of the Eighteenth and Twentieth corps.

Letters from Versailles say that eighty batteries from siege guns are already mounted the [illegible] bombardment will commence on [illegible].

The French Concentrating at Lille.

LILLE, December 13.—It is rumored that La Fere has been retaken by the French troops, with 850 prisoners and supplies of ammunition and provisions. Large masses of troops of all arms are concentrating here. The Mobiles are armed with new American revolvers.

ENGLAND.

The Luxemburg Matter.

LONDON, December 14.—Bismarck, in a circular to the North German Ambassadors dated the 3d, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxemburg on the fact that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of wounded Germans through its territory; had suffered the revictualling of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* at at Hague, credits the statement that the King of Holland, in November, assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to Prussia.

Paris at the Mercy of the German Batteries.

The German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasburg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment is fixed for December 19th, at 10 P. M.

A rumor has been received of fighting at Laon on Monday.

Germans Still Claim Victories.

The Germans still claim continued victories.

The *Shipping Gazette* deplores the resolution of the French to defend Havre, as involving a wanton destruction of property.

The Forlorn Hope.

French dispatches say that the army of the Loire is leading a forlorn hope in its last struggle for France.

Bombardment of Montmedy.

LONDON, December 13.—It is reported from Luxemburg that Montmedy is being bombarded.

The French Retreating Before Frederick Charles.

LONDON, December 13.—The French are retreating before Prince Frederick Charles to Beaugency.

Phalsburg Surrenders Unconditionally.

LONDON, December 13, 3 P. M.—Phalsburg, a stronghold in the Vosges, the seige of which was commenced soon after the battle of Woerth, has surrendered unconditionally. The Prussian troops marched into the place to-day.

The Restoration of Napoleon.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 13.—A correspondent at Versailles makes the following statement of a conversation on the political situation. Bismarck said that strong efforts are making for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon; that a Congress on the Eastern question would not be held without a French Plenipotentiary; that France had no authority to appoint one just now, and that he would not recognize the authority of men of the pavement to sit among their betters.

King William is excessively anxious to return home, and Von Moltke laments the intense sufferings of the German troops on account of the cold.

Governor General of Northern France.

LONDON, December 13, 11 P. M.—It is reported that General Von Fabrici, Saxon Minister of War, has been appointed Governor General of Northern France by the King of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

King William Announces Another Success.

BERLIN, December 13.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William.

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, TUESDAY, December 13.—After four days' fighting around Beaugency, the French retired to Blois and Tours. Their loss was severe. Many deserters have came into our lines here and at Rouen.

[Signed] WILLIAM.

Opening of the Baden Chambers.

CARLSRUHE, December 13.—The Baden Chambers were opened to-day with an address from the Grand Duke, who said he hoped that with the new reforms Germany might obtain the embodiment of national unity, now symbolized by the dignity conferred on the King of Prussia. The sanction of the Chambers was then asked for the provisional laws and financial measures rendered necessary by the war. The speech concludes with the hope that further burdens may be avoided by the early conclusion of a durable peace.

AUSTRIA.

Course of Prussia Towards Luxemburg Denounced.

VIENNA, December 13.—All the journals denounce the course of Prussia towards Luxemburg as arrogant. The *Loges Press* implores the powers which guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg to rise and repress the insolence which makes all treaties valueless.

Congratulatory Letters to the Czar.

[Special to the Herald.]

ST. PETERSBURG, December 12.—Addresses continue to be received congratulating the Czar upon his action in regard to the treaty of 1856.

Winter has commenced in earnest and the river at Cronstadt is so frozen that it is impossible for ships of war to leave the harbor this year for the Black Sea. The subscriptions for the construction of a Black Sea fleet are prohibited. Russia retains firm her determination to regard the treaty of Paris as abrogated.

LUXEMBURG

Luxemburg Neutrality.

LUXEMBURG, December 13.—A Patriotic Committee to-day voted a protest against the Prussian charge of the violation of neutrality, and denying that there is any popular desire for a change of allegiance.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Still Demands the Annulment of the Paris Treaty.

LONDON, December 14.—The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking a further annulment of the Paris treaty. England is talking of precautionary means to guard against a surprise.

Russian Troops Concentrating on the Turkish Frontier.

LONDON, December 13, 4 P. M.—Russian forces are rapidly concentrating near the Turkish frontier.

Aid for the French Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—A fair commenced at Concert Hall this evening in aid of the French wounded. The hall was beautifully arranged with national colors and evergreens, and the tables are named after prominent cities of France. Great throngs of people inaugurated the fair, which is to continue ten days.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th inst., state that on that day the ships composing the expedition of Sir Charles Bright had started to lay the cable to Porto Rico.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Transfer of the Italian Capital to Rome—The Crew of the Brig "Bessie" Saved—Terrible Railroad Accident in England, &c., &c.

Commodore Ashbury to be Dined.

LONDON, December 13.—Commodore Ashbury, of the yacht Cambria, is to be dined by the Brighton corporation on the 4th of January.

Siege of Montevideo

LONDON, December 14.—Advices from Montevideo to the 15th of November are to the effect that the siege causes a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine.

The Elbe Obstructed by Ice.

LONDON, December 13.—Navigation of the Elbe is impeded by ice.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A terrible accident occurred last evening on the North Midland Railroad, near the town of Barnsby, by which fourteen persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Removal of the Italian Capital to Rome.

FLORENCE, December 13.—The Committee of the Italian Parliament on the bill for the transfer of the Capital to Rome have reported a recommendation that the removal be made before the 1st of April, 1871.

The Crew of the Bessie Saved.

LONDON, December 12.—The crew of the brig Bessie, lost on a voyage from Baltimore to Falmouth, were saved and landed at Penzance.

Business at a Standstill.

LONDON, December 13.—Business is at a standstill in consequence of the approach of the holidays.

More Disturbances in China.

LONDON, November 13.—Private advices from Tien Tsin to November 28, contradict the report of Secretary Wade, and represent that serious disturbances have occurred in the province of Honan.

No Pardon for Fenian Convicts.

DUBLIN, December 13.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declines to receive deputations soliciting the pardon of Fenian convicts, on the ground that no good result is possible.

Grant's Message in Spain.

MADRID, December 8.—The *Imparcial* cannot understand Grant's message where it refers to a redress for injury, and says it is nothing but a political strategem to secure the votes of fillibusterers.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 13.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, December 13.—The Escoesa, from Manilla bound to San Francisco, put into Shanghai recently, seriously damaged in her rigging.

BREST, December 13.—The French steamer Ville De Paris, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 14, 1870.

RETAKING OF THE CENSUS.

Marshal Sharpe has at last got orders from Washington to commence taking the census forthwith, and census marshals are being rapidly sworn in, and immediately dispatched to commence their duties, everything having been in readiness to work except the simple taking of the oath before the order came.

BLOWING UP WRECKED VESSELS.

The experiment of blowing up a wrecked vessel in North River, opposite this city, has proved successful. Sixteen cars, holding about ten barrels of powder each, were successfully lowered into the wreck and fired by a galvanic battery. The shock was terrific, a solid column of water some twenty feet in diameter being thrown into the air fully forty-five feet. The wreck having been thoroughly broken up, was completely dredged out. The experiment is an important one, as it proves the feasibility of a hitherto doubtful method of removing sunken vessels from harbors.

THE CRISPIN STRIKE.

The long threatened strike of the Crispins is fairly inaugurated, and its termination in the present condition of the trade may be in all likelihood long deferred. This comes of the determination of the employers, fully expressed to the hands to-day, to resist the arbitrary action of the organization in determining to oppose to the last; and the society, on the other hand, is equally resolved to have what it considers just remuneration for the labor of its members. One of the most distressing results of the strike brought about by the action of the shoe manufacturers, is that over five hundred females have been thrown out of employment, and being unable to get work at any other job have been reduced to the last extremity.

The Leland check was not Marshall's only forgery. This morning Julius Mesner appeared at the Tombs and made affidavit that Marshall entered his place, No. 235 Bleecker street, and passed a certified check for fifty-six dollars on him, drawn to the order of F. E. Bailey by U. D. Ward, and mailed to that gentleman at Bloomfield, New Jersey, but, like the Leland check, taken from the mail, indorsements clumsily forged, and the money paid.

ARMS AND RECRUITS FOR FRANCE.

The steamer Pereire left this port for Havre this morning, with a cargo of arms and 150 men for the French army.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

A regular Chinese Immigration Bureau has been opened on Broadway. Already negotiations have been entered into to supply several hundred Chinese laborers to prominent manufacturers in the city and suburbs. The laborers are supplied in any number, for two or three years, at $26 per month, gold, and a suitable building for them to cook, eat and sleep in; tools to be supplied by employers. The men will work ten hours a day. Some of the largest shoe manufacturers, who have recently suffered under the Crispin strike, are canvassing the prospect of following the North Adams example.

CITY MISSION.

The annual meeting of the New York City Mission and Tract Society was held this evening. Reports describe the Society as in a more effective and flourishing condition than ever. The annual receipts were $54,171, and the disbursements $53,188. Rev. Dr. Dewitt, President, and the other officers, were elected.

RETURNING OF BIRTHS.

The Board of Health has decided not to permit hereafter the publication of the returns of births.

STALE FORGERIES.

The late General Agent of the American Press Association denounces as stale forgeries the foreign news now published by the papers of that organization.

CO-OPERATIVE SHOE MANUFACTORY.

There is no likelihood of the early settlement of the Crispins strike, and as it takes $3,000 per week to support the men now on strike in this city, it has been determined to call a meeting to-morrow, with the object of forming a co-operative shoe manufactory on a large scale, the shares to be $25 each.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

Two workmen, employed in blasting rocks at Fifteenth street and Seventh avenue, were killed and four others injured by an expolosion this afternoon.

MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET.

A banquet was given at Delmonico's tonight by the leading commission merchants of New York to the woolen manufacturers of the United States. Over three hundred persons sat down to dinner. Hon. E. R. Mudge presided. Letters of regret were received from Vice President Colfax, Hons. H. L. Dawes, E. B. Bigelow, John Sherman, Robert C. Schenck, Secretary of the Interior Delano, Roscoe Conkling, Reuben E. Fenton and others. Mr. Colfax, in his letter, says: Agreeing thoroughly with the popular demand for the reduction of taxation as rapidly as the public faith will permit, I concur with those who insist that in the adjustment of our revenue laws, American legislators should not overlook, but, on the contrary, seek to encourage and develope American industries. Speeches against free trade and in favor of protection were made by Mr. Mudge, Horace Greeley, Hon. John A. Griswold and others.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS FAIR.

Addresses will be delivered at the opening of the fair for the soldiers' and sailors' orphans to-morrow by General McClellan, Gen. Dix and Rev. Bellows.

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM.

Oil Wells in Barren County, and Their Product.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, writing from Glasgow, Barren county, under date December 9th, says:

Along Boyd's creek, in this county, and three or four miles from Glasgow, there are the best coal oil wells found in the State of Kentucky. By boring through the black slate to the depth of 150 to 300 feet coal oil is invariably found. The best wells are about 200 feet deep. The oil was long known to flow out in springs at different places, but no exploration was made until 1865, when Messrs. Graham and Thomas, having leased a wide scope of country, bored down and found just as much coal oil as they desired. Mr. Graham lives in Rockhaven. Mr. Thomas is a partner in the Louisville pork-house of Thomas & Co. There are now between thirty and forty wells along Boyd's creek, and each can be made to yield twenty barrels a day of crude petroleum. Some wells have flowed fifty barrels a day for two or three years, and now have to be pumped. The Kincheloe well run thirty barrels a day for three years and then ceased flowing. It yields abundantly by pumping. There are a number of oil well companies. Perhaps the strongest is that of Chess, Corley & Co., who refine their oil at Louisville. The oil is carried from the wells to the railroad depot at Glasgow in ten barrel tanks, and is there emptied into car tanks that hold seventy-five barrels, anp bring it direct to Louisville.

This Barren county coal oil, properly refined is said to possess greater illuminating power than any other coal oil known. One well, bored in 1866 or 1867, yielded 300 barrels a day. When prices of oil fell this well, was temporarily abandoned. It is now worked, but does not yield as it did before the abandonment. When the Kincheloe well was at a depth of two hundred feet without finding oil, a bit used in boring was broken in the well, and could not be got out. All that could be done was to bore a new well and this was done within a foot of the old one. When this new well was not within several feet of being as deep as the old well, a fine oil spring was struck. These oil wells will form a source of immense wealth to Barren county. They will make money plenty and will aid every form of development.

At the National Council of the Union League of America, which met in annual session at Philadelphia yesterday, fifteen States were represented. Hon. J. W. Geary was elected President. Several important resolutions were adopted, one of which is that the Council shall refrain from making political nominations. A new code of principles was adopted, one section of which calls upon the Union League to sustain the free schools and discourage the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes.

An altercation, resulting in blows, occurred on 'Change at St. Louis yesterday between Captain Hamilton, of the firm of John J. Roe & Co., heavy pork packers, and Mr. Alexander, of the commission house of Alexander & Creamer, but the combatants were separated before much harm was done.

"If a man must live upon bread, potatoes and the like, and not avail himself of the fruits of his intellect in the domain of gastronomy, what better is he than the ape or the gorilla? Nay, he is not so good as the latter, for he lacks its strength. If I had to do without the comfort which ale—Pier Dannals & Co.'s cream—affords me, I had rather be a gorilla than such a miserable creature as man."—*Thomas Carlyle.* †

MARRIED:

SILL—McKELVY—On Wednesday evening, December 14, by Rev. Dr. Howard, Mr. ROBERT S. SILL and Miss ETTIE McKELVY, daughter of the late Hugh McKelvy, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

ROBISON—At his late residence, No. 85 Isabella street, Allegheny City, on Wednesday morning, the 14th, at 8 o'clock, SAMUEL B. ROBISON, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, the 16th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DILWORTH—On Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, MARY M., daughter of Wm. Dilworth, Jr., aged fifteen years and four months.

Funeral on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

McCLURE—On Wednesday morning, December 14th MARGARETH H. McCLURE, daughter of Samuel and Sarah McClure, aged two years and eight months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 955 Penn street, at 9 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING to proceed to Mt. Lebanon burying ground. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNELIUS—On Wednesday evening, at 4 o'clock Mrs. H. MARJARY CORNELIUS in the sixty-third year of her age.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock from her late residence on Neville Island. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH A capital of $2,000 to $3,000 to take an interest in a business that will be quite profitable. Address Box 756, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—HOUSE—FURNISHED preferred, in Allegheny, East Liberty or South Penn street, Pittsburgh. Small family and no Children First-class references. Rent, $850. Address X, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A PRESCRIPTION Drug Store, by a Young Man who has a slight knowledge of the business. Address T. R. M., care of Wm. Duff, Druggist, 274 Beaver avenue, Allegheny city.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—AN EXPERIENCED Man to Manufacture and Compound Lubricating Oils. To a good man who understands the business fully, a permanent situation and good salary will be given. No other need apply. Address with references, American Lubricating Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FIFTY COMPETENT Salesmen on a stated salary (not commission), to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good, energetic Salesmen. Inquire a 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men and Boys want all kinds of work. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION—AN ENGAGEMENT by a competent Accountant of over twenty years practical experience. Address H., Box 760, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A good Retail Business, located in a central part of the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—SALOON—IN A DESIRABLE location, near the Court House, will be sold to a good man. Inquire of D. P. HATCH, 91 Grant street.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—IN THE THRIVING village of Orrville, Ohio, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroads, 64 miles south of Cleveland. House newly repaired, painted and improved. First class location for traveling custom; two minutes' walk from railway. A splendid opportunity. Terms very reasonable. Call on or address A. E. CLARK, Orrville, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND AND THIRD Floor of Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED Second-story Rooms, No. 34 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—THE SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE, No. 73 Water street, 35 feet front by 160 feet deep. Possession given immediately. GEO. B. BISSELL, Monongahela House.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 39 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE G SILVER B♭ Cornet; one G Silver E♭ Tenor: style, over shoulder, and one pair 12-in. Cymballs, all first class and nearly new. Address C. H. YUNCKER, Loudonville, Ohio.

NEW LARD AND PORK—20 TIERCES and 300 Buckets Prime Leaf Lard, and 50 Barrels Mess Pork, arriving, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. Th

FOR SALE—ONE VERTICAL BLAST Engine, built by Robinson, Rea & Co., Pittsburgh. Steam Cylinder 30 inches diameter, Blast Cylinder 72 inches diameter, all 6 feet stroke; Wrought Iron Main Shaft; Fly-wheel about 39 tons; has been running about two years. For further particulars apply to Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

NEW LIST OF HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. For sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice, and fully described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," giving size, amount, price, terms, condition, and all particulars. It will be sent *free* to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, as above.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENTS, Glendale, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 6¾ Acres, improved, on corner of two public roads. Good situation for suburban home, for country store, for laying out of lots. See Register.

FOR A MAN WHO SPEAKS GERMAN, Two-story Store 20 x 59, on lot 60x125, in a thriving German town in Ohio. Business averages now $20,000 per annum; can be easily doubled. See Register.

LUMBERING LAND ON CLARION RIVER. 1,700 Acres Timber; enough to cleer 25,000,000 feet of Timber. First class Circular Saw Mill, capable of cutting 15,000 to 20,000 feet a day. Inquire of Croft & Phillips.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENING.—Distillery, Flouring Mill, Country Store, selling $50,000 worth of goods annually; Saw Mill, six Houses, 86 Acres of Land underlaid with Coal, now open; Fire-proof Warehouse, &c., &c. Over $10,000 a year is now being realized out of this Property, *and more can be made*. Ill health of the owner is his reason for selling. Will sell it as a whole or divide it to suit purchasers.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE in a flourishing town in Ohio, on line of Railroad, a manufacturing establishment, all in perfect order, with new machinery. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for City Property.

FARM, 120 ACRES, Allegheny County, Pa. New Barn, good House, Fruit and Water. 16 miles from the city. Price $8,000.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM in Crawford County, Pa., 2 miles from Railroad, well improved and in a first class neighborhood. Will be sold at a bargain.

WOOLEN MILL, SAW MILL, DWELLING and 15 Acres. Rare opening to get into an established business.

SEVERAL COUNTRY STORES in different locations. Full descriptions in the "Register."

LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by Hall & Speer, 6th ward, Allegheny city. Will be sold at a great bargain, or leased for a term of years. See "Register."

SPLENDID FARM OF 196 ACRES, one and a half miles from Saltsburg, a thriving town on West Penna. Railroad. Good Brick House of six rooms, bank barn, &c., &c.

CHEAP HOME—80 ACRE FARM, GRIST AND SAW MILL, in Washington county Ohio. The mills are almost new, good house and stable, good fruit and water.

100 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE FROM APOLLO, West Penna. Railroad, in Armstrong county. Comfortable buildings and a delightful location.

240 ACRES, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., VERY CHEAP, well suited for division—making two snug farms of 120 acres each, with improvements on each. Price for the whole only $3,000.

SNUG FARM OF 90 ACRES, 18 miles from this city 2½ miles from Hite's Station, West Pennsylvania Railroad. Good land, good fences, and good buildings and water. Terms easy.

SIX ACRES AND TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Delightful place to retire to; all the social advantages, good water, bracing air, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Will be sold as a whole, or divided.

HAZELWOOD BUILDING SITE, Lot 40 by 200. Delightful view.

CLIFF STREET RESIDENCE and Lot 60 by 145. Delightful location, good view of the three rivers, the two cities, and the surrounding country.

TO LUMBERMEN, CARPENTERS, OR PLANING MILL OPERATORS.—For Sale—A Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, and 3 Acres, in the flourishing town of Freeport. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE for exchange for City Property. Brick and Frame House of 9 rooms, three minutes' walk from station. Lot 60 by 150 to a 20-foot street.

All of the above Property and many hundred more will be found, fully described, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register for the benefit of those who desire to buy or sell any kind of property, and will take pleasure in sending it free to all who request it, or it can be had without charge by calling at our Real Estate Rooms, in the Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS, at No. 18 Wylie street, Pittsburgh. Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, within three minutes walk of Postoffice. TTh

BOARDING—LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Boarding, for a Gentleman and Wife or two Single Gentlemen. House located on Penn street. Address M. B. M., this office.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—TO BONDHOLDERS—Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 5, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after JANUARY 2d prox., at the Merchant's National Bank of Baltimore.
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1870. TThs

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1870. tf

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBT. J. STONEY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
December 12, 1870.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Eleven Directors will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The annual election for Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, —ELECTION.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUNRY, 1871, the 10th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1870.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 10, 1870.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION for Eleven Directors of the PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870. d*

☞ OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1870.

SUPPER—

THE LADIES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Penn and Seventh streets, will give a Supper in the Lecture Room of the Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

HATS AND CAPS
AT
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR, WOOL AND SILK
HATS.
LATEST STYLES
OF
CAPS.
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
Lowest Eastern Prices.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

Putnam's,
72
Fifth Avenue
GENTS'
Underwear.
Gloves,
HALF HOSE,
FINE SHIRTS
AT
Low Prices
DRESSING ROBES, FINE SHIRTS OF LATEST STYLES.
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HOLIDAY GOODS.

PITTSBURGH
NICKEL PLATING WORKS
NO. 34 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) $2 00
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

TIFFANY & Co
UNION SQUARE.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets of Three and Five Pieces,
NEW STYLES.
LOUIS XIV. BRONZE AND PORPHYRY.
Enamel and Bleu Turquin,
Gilt and Enamel
And Oxydized
SILVER BRONZE
NEW GROUPES AND STATUETTES, BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
Library Sets, Inkstands, Candlesticks,
BELLS, CARD RECEIVERS,
And a Variety of Articles and Figures in Bronze, Oxyde and Cloisonne Enamel.

NEW TEAS.
Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
243 Liberty Street,
ARE JUST RECEIVING A LARGE INVOICE OF
FRESH TEAS,
Bought at extremely low prices in consequence of the depression of values, caused by the reduction of duty, which takes effect on the first of January next. They have also MARKED DOWN all Teas now on hand
10 CENTS PER POUND
For the same reason, and will continue, as heretofore, to sell at New York prices, giving in addition 3 per cent. discount on all Teas paid for within Thirty Days.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Dollar Savings Bank.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors December 1st, 1870	$2,697,554 33
Interest due Depositors December 1st, 1870	72,444 51
Contingent Fund, December 1st, 1870	121,336 34
Total Liabilities	$2,891,335 18

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$2,157 510 28
Real Estate	96,516 24
Bills Receivable	19,900 00
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks	71,634 04
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865 and 1867	400,000 00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881	50,043 75
Cash in Banks and on hand	95,730 87
Total Assets	$2,891,335 18

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1870, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. Five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, '65 and '67, U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881, and Cash in Banks and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. TINDLE,
WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1870.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1870, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st instant.

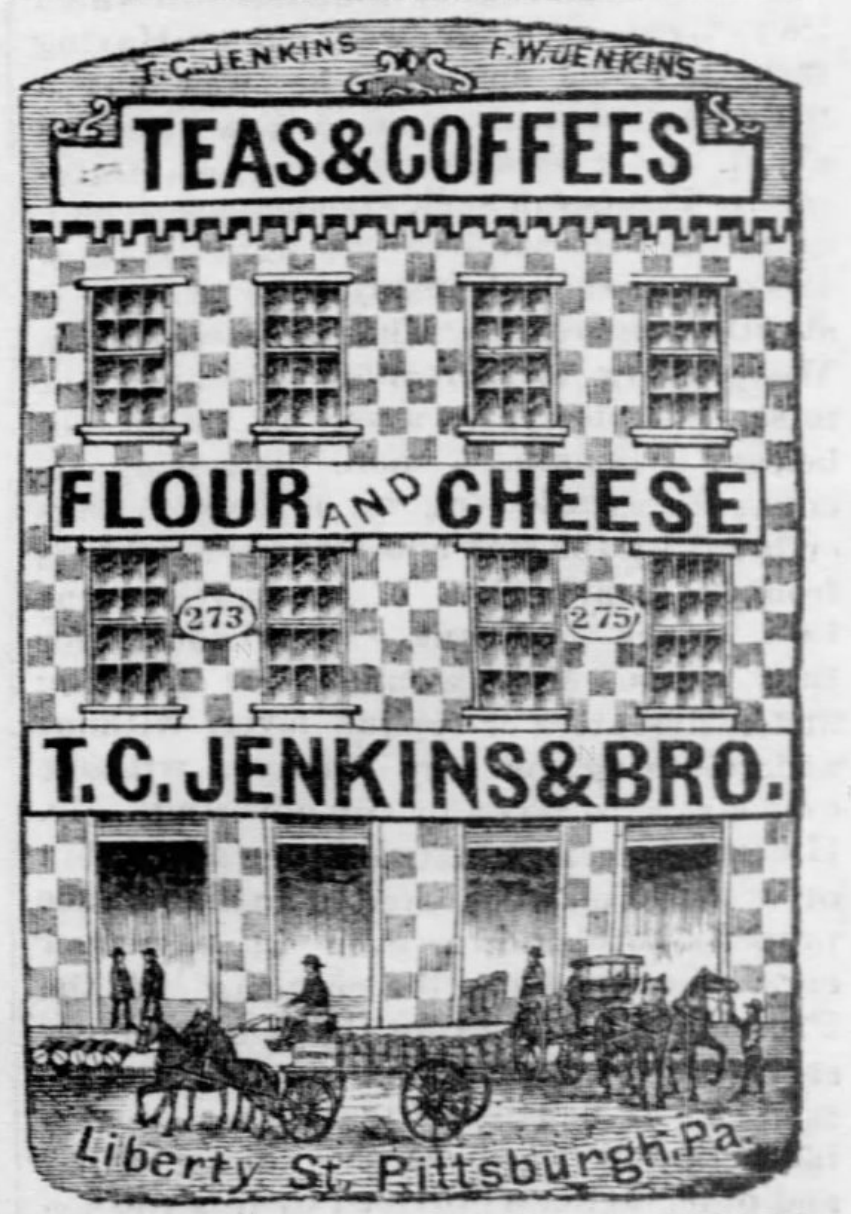
Number of Depositors, 7,333, averaging 353 63 100 Dollars.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, December 10th, 1870.

JNO. L. GILL, JR. .... D. W. C. BIDWELL.
Car Wheel Works.
GILL & BIDWELL,
MANUFACTURERS
CHILLED WHEELS,
For Locomotives, Passenger, Freight and Coal Cars.
Office—143 WATER STREET, corner Cherry alley, Pittsburgh.
Works—SIXTH WARD, Allegheny City.

Valuable Books
FOR
Holiday Gifts,
IN PLAIN AND FINE BINDINGS.
Full Sets of Dickens,
Waverly Novels,
Irving's Complete Works,
Full Sets of Prescott,
Hugh Miller's Works,
Noctes Ambros'ana,
Lamb's Complete Works,
Schiller's Complete Works,
Bulwer's Novels,
Fletcher's Family Devotion,
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,
Beautiful Family Bibles,
The Schiller Gallery,
Doly & Mant's Commentary, full calf.
Art in the Middle Ages, illuminated.
Dore's Don Quixote.
Poet and Painter,
Household Book of Poetry,
Bryant's Poems, complete.
Longfellow's Poets and Poetry of Europe,
Shakspeare—fine editions,
Byron, Milton, Burns, Pope, &c.,
In Extra Bindings.
Bibles, Hymn Books,
Prayer Books—a beautiful stock.
Juveniles and Toy Books,
An Endless Variety.
ALSO,
Writing Desks, Portfolios,
Tourists' Cases, Backgammon
And Chess Boards,
Photograph Albums.
A NICE LINE OF
Fancy Goods, Toy Musical Boxes,
Games and Parlor Amusements.
N. B.—We will supply any Set of Books not on hand, within twenty-four hours after order, and at a Low Figure.
Call now while there is leisure. Examine our Stock.
S. A. Clarke & Co,
BOOKSELLERS,
119 WOOD STREET
Second Door Below Fifth Avenue.



SNOW FLAKE
FLOUR.
Jenkins' Celebrated Snow Flake Flour.
Checkered Front on all Bags.

COREY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER by the car load, by either the Pennsylvania Central or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, their superior article of
Gas, Blacksmithing and Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.
Office, Braddock's Fields, or 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

A DENIAL is published of the report that the Pennsylvania Central Company have leased certain New Jersey railroads, but the denial rests on no better authority than the original statement. It is to be observed that no one pretending to speak for the "high contracting parties" themselves puts forth such a denial.

WE are experiencing a state of things that forcibly illustrates the necessity of more if not better Atlantic cables; but what makes present experience easier to bear is the fact that the new companies now forming, and the certainty of other cables at the earliest day practicable, will prevent a repetition. It is to be hoped that a multiplicity of cables will also give us something like reasonable rates as well as increased facilities.

THE Directors of the Philadelphia Union League, in their annual report just published, concerning their efforts to secure Constitutional Reform, say they have received an intimation that a committee of gentlemen from the Democratic party will be appointed to confer with and assist the League committee in their labors. The Directors remark further:

> "The work which we have in hand is simply to bring about the holding of a convention, and so to direct our influence that the Legislature may be induced to grant our petition to that effect. What measures will probably succeed in gaining our end is a question left to the decision of your committee, and with those we may co-operate in our design. Our recommendation is that the affair should be warmly pressed, and that failure should not come through a want of energetic activity."

THE appointment of Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims in Washington, was pursuant to a promise the fulfillment of which might better have been postponed. It was made when no probability existed that DRAKE's resignation would be followed by the election of a Democrat—least of all a Democrat like FRANK P. BLAIR. But it seems that the President having made the promise, DRAKE held him to it, at whatever cost. He thus gets a lifetime office with a good salary; but we submit that the circumstances were such as to render it highly proper to postpone for the present even so desirable a consummation as that.

LET no one suppose that because General PLEASANTON, instead of Mr. DOUGLASS, has been appointed Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, Mr. CAMERON is bathed in tears. He did, it is true, ask for Mr. DOUGLASS, in a kind of way; but all the time he was intent on making Mr. FORNEY Postmaster General, a scheme which DOUGLASS's appointment would have upset, and so DOUGLASS himself was upset. Mr. CAMERON will now appear on the stage in the character of The Indignant Senator to demand that, having failed in getting DOUGLASS, the President must give Pennsylvania FORNEY; and Senator SCOTT, and all the Republican members, who unanimously and sincerely supported DOUGLASS, are expected to join CAMERON in making the demand. Perhaps they will—if they don't find out CAMERON's little trick!

THE second article of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, on the New York combination to obtain the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the blind policy of the Philadelphia authorities in playing into their hands, published herewith, will be read with interest. It certainly discloses a strange state of things. The suggestion, which, in view of what seemed to us the impossibility of the Philadelphia authorities pursuing so short-sighted a policy, we yesterday threw out, that the Central Managers themselves were the purchasers of the stock lately sold, is discredited by the *Inquirer's* article. The *Ledger* says: "That "the stock was not purchased by New "Yorkers for the purpose alleged, or "wholly for New York account, is very "conclusively shown in the fact that it "was purchased by eleven different brok-"ers, and in twenty seperate lots." That the transaction was thus conducted is no proof against the entire accuracy of the allegations of the *Inquirer* as to the motives of the purchasers. The *Day* views the matter in this light:

> "It may be that certain New York parties said to have combined to purchase enough of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to control that great corporation, will succeed; but we don't believe it. The officers of that company are as shrewd and thoroughly wide-awake business men as the country can boast. The transfer books are probably rather familiar to them; and any very dangerous combination against the interests of the corporation would doubtless receive their early and strict attention. After that, we conclude that the combination may as well turn its attention to affairs not so difficult."

IT has been more than once remarked, that when the Revenue Reformers came to practical action no two of them would be found to agree. Thus, while the New York *Post* is opposed to placing tea and coffee on the free list, "as incompatible with Reform," the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* favors such a course as both necessary and politic. It wisely remarks: "Duties so salient in character, so undisputedly taxes on every consumer, and the poor being the largest consumers and so the greatest payers thereof, must be the constant objects of popular attack, and will be forced to give way at the soonest possible period consistent with safety to our revenue." The *Republican* concludes, further: "Indeed, we are of the opinion that the Revenue Reformers will get on faster in their crusades against over-protection, and its burdens upon industrial development and labor alike, by joining with General GRANT and Judge KELLEY, making tea and coffee free. Sugar, too, if our sugar-growers and the protectionists will yield it; but we say tea and coffee simply, because they stand differently, and for their freedom can be commanded the largest protectionist vote." We are glad to see something like sense taking possession of the minds of the Reformers. Having accepted one branch of the argument, to wit: that duties should be nominal on importations of universal consumption and not competing with home productions, they will be forced to accept the other branch, to wit: that duties on importations coming in competition with home productions should be the reverse of nominal, for the sake of revenue, if not for protection itself.

MR. C. A. HESING, of Chicago, a German-American who attended upon the transportation of benevolent contributions for the German army from Berlin to Versailles, gives a very interesting account of his observations in the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*. On the second day after his arrival at Versailles he dined at a hotel which enjoys the honor of accommodating the High-mightinesses of the Headquarters. In fact he saw almost the "entire menagerie of German princes," and was greatly impressed with the pomp of their appearance, the elegance of their uniforms, their splendid carriages, and the rich and costly abundance in which they lived even in war time. Having seen all this splendor, he was not a little puzzled to comprehend how it comes about that a country capable of maintaining its Princes in such excellent style, can quietly see the soldiers who fight its battles endure such destitution as was constantly apparent. "The whole way from Weissenberg to Versailles nothing but misery on misery," he says. It would not be easy to imagine a more distressing account than the letter gives of the sufferings endured by the sick and wounded soldiers from the total neglect of the government to make decent provision for their wants. Men wounded or laboring under dysentery or typhus fever, without underclothing, or any change, without even straw to lie on or any covering. Mr. HESING assures us that he never saw a sick or wounded man conveyed in an ambulance properly furnished, or even in passenger cars. He denounces the contempt of the Prussian authorities for the men no longer serviceable, as something horrible and infamous. If he tells the truth, they are also indescribably mean, as they take clothing and other articles provided by benevolence for the sick and wounded, and give them to those who are well. Even the Royal Body Guard have been thus furnished! It appears that the HOHENZOLLERNS still understand economy as well as they understood it in the time of VOLTAIRE. Even the surgeons are not adequately furnished with the instruments of their profession. We report only a few and, perhaps, not the most grievous items of the letter. Thus treated, it is not strange that the private soldiers are very tired of the war. Mr. HESING says:

> "Enthusiasm I have not found, or heard of. O, if it were only over; if we could only go home!' Such expressions indicate the feeling of the soldiers. They fight well; they go blindly to the fire, as the discipline is remarkable; but I affirm that, if the soldiers were asked the question: Do you prefer to serve three months longer, if we thus get Alsass and Lothringen, or to go home now, without adding those provinces to Germany? nine-tenths of all the soldiers would choose the latter alternative. Were the poor fellows treated like men, it might be different."

We may add that the essential details of Mr. HESING's letter as to the disgraceful treatment of the sick and wounded of the German armies, are confirmed by a correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette*, whose letter is cited in the German-American papers.

REVENUE REFORM DISINTERESTEDNESS.

To constant readers of newspapers, who perceive in the daily record of murder, outrage, robbery, burglary, defalcation, embezzlement, theft, huckstering of principle and place, seduction and other rascality, indubitable evidence that mankind are not approaching the millenium at railroad speed, the disinterestedness of the revenue reformers must appear, in contrast with the intense selfishness of others, as conspicuous as the bull's eye of a locomotive on a pitch-dark night. Not content with accepting the Scripture injunction to love their neighbors as themselves, as a rule of individual and collective practice, they go further than divine teachings require, and insist on loving their neighbors better than themselves, particularly their neighbors of trans-Atlantic Christendom, for whom they entertain a tender regard very much after the manner of Mrs. JELLABY, who, with her fine eyes fixed upon Africa, and to the utter neglect of her own household, was stung to the soul in contemplating the benighted condition of the inhabitants of Borrioboola Gha. Pondering the high degree of prosperity in their own country, seeing labor then generally employed at remunerative wages, public and private revenues large, with growing national dependence; and, looking across the ocean, where they behold labor underpaid, the masses suffering, ignorance prevalent, pauperism increasing, they are seized with a spasm of humanitarian sympathy, full of the spirit of utopian philosophy. Their scheme to afford relief to the down-trodden millions of England and other countries is in perfect keeping with the Quixotic nature of their benevolence. All the fruits of experience are contemptuously tossed into the great rubbish pile of the past, to begin with. The fundamental postulate of their political school is that freedom of trade makes freedom of men. All the world, as to commerce and barter, is to be considered as a single community. Foreign lands are to supply producers, America consumers; they are to supply commodities, we purchasers. In this way trans-Atlantic capitalists are to find opportunities for the profitable investment of their property, and European laborers to obtain full and steady employment. Thus it is expected to do away with pinching poverty, every-day misery and disgraceful pauperism in the Old World, and give cheap abundance to the New.

As a condition precedent to the accomplishment of these remarkable results, the revenue reformers propose to take away from our own people every atom of protection against foreign competition, it being assumed that the more free that competition is to exercise its influence upon the United States, the more prosperous we shall be both as individuals and as a political community. Meantime, England and other countries which are to reap such liberal advantages without cost, will remain at liberty to refuse to admit our productions to their territory without paying a preliminary tax. But that is no matter. We must overcome evil with good. It is impossible to love our neighbors better than ourselves, when we insist they shall do as much for us as we do for them. Self-abnegation is a precept of the Christian religion. If anybody asks us for our coat let us give him our cloak also. A grasping spirit in others can be vanquished only by submitting to its exactions. It is wrong to resist power by power, tendency by tendency.

Such are some of the absurdities into which we would be driven by accepting the grand scheme of cosmopolitan generosity which has been concocted by the revenue reformers. God has created us with such natures that we feel more intensely what affects us directly than what affects us indirectly through others; but these new political economists virtually deny both the presence and the necessity of this fixed and invariable law of our being. With governments inseparable from the welfare of society, and instituted in some form wherever community exists, to repress swindling, punish theft, to protect property, these visionary communists practically declare that the disposition to prey upon the substance of one another, which prevails among individuals, does not subsist between nations; this, too, in the face of all history. As a corollary from this assumption, we may trust England with the control of our home market, without the least fear she would abuse her privilege by aggrandizing her citizens at the expense of ours, by rapacious methods, notwithstanding the fact she took advantage of the opportunity afforded by our entanglement with rebellion to let armed cruisers loose upon our commerce.

Revenue reformers never make this presentation of their programme, for very much the same reason that doctors sugar-coat their most nauseous medicines, before attempting to force them down the throats of their patients. Mamma plays the same game when she doses Johnny with sulphur and molasses, calling it candy. It would never do to confess to the people that this project of commercial disinterestedness flies in the face of all experience, and ignores the self-aggrandizing propensities of fallen human nature. It would never answer to acknowledge that this bitter crusade upon protection to home industry has no higher aim and object than to transfer the profits of the American markets from the hands of home producers into the hands of importers, foreign manufacturers, and men whose sole business is the transportation of property. It would never do to admit that the diversification of occupations which adds so much to the material development and national independence of the United States must be surrendered and banished, before that condition of international exchanges can be brought about which the revenue reformers advocate, and which may be typified as selling a rabbit skin abroad for a sixpence, and buying back the tail for a shilling. No, indeed! All such considerations are and will be sedulously concealed. Like any other stupendous scheme of selfishness and self-aggrandisement, it hides under a mask and holds aloft the standard of commercial philanthropy. Open confession of the intended fraud will never be made, unless unhappily this country should some time succumb to the delusion of free trade. Then, when escape from its damaging effects upon our national and individual prosperity may be difficult or impracticable, we may hear from across the ocean the taunt of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan to his deluded followers:

"Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye *are*."

NOW THAT about six months have passed since Messrs. Sampson & Co. became American household words by introducing Chinamen into their North Adams shoe shop, it is profitable to read as to the result of the experiment. In the first place Sampson & Co. are satisfied, for they now have workmen, diligent, good-humored and faithful, who are constantly improving in productive capacity. At present a "train" (three men) of celestials make about thirty-five pairs of shoes per day, while sixty pairs is the production of as many Americans. But while the former cost but $23 per month with board at an expense of only about six dollars per month per man, the latter were paid $70, $80 and $90 per month. This answers the question, can Chinamen be profitably employed and so strikes are the exception and no longer the rule in Massachussetts. The other question of the Oriental adaptability to American social life is far from answered. He has been treated so kindly in North Adams as to indicate that thousands of his fellows could be introduced at once into Massachusetts, without difficulty. Still he is not yet disposed to settle, and talks of going back to get him a "Chinee" wife, which a correspondent says does not suit the New England girls, of whom there is a surplus. The men sleep and eat in the factory and from thus living together have learned little English. However, two months ago their education was begun in a Sabbath School in their dining room, and as they are as zealous in learning to read as to make shoes, good progress has been made and great things are expected in the way of making them useful citizens.

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A Brooklyn beau made a sensation at a recent wedding by wearing diamond dust on his hair.

SMALL NOTES.

The French Government has again taken wings and flown, this time to the ancient and beautiful city of *Burdigala*, more familiarly known to modern wine-bibbers as Bordeaux. Not much farther can this same government fly without trying its wings over the waters of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, for Bordeaux is only fifty-five miles by river from the coast. The new capital is situated on the left bank of Loire, where it makes a magnificent arch toward the southwest; and presents from its suburb, *La Bastide*, on the opposite side of the river, one of the most superb city views of France. Although not on the coast it is one of the great French ports, since vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water can reach it at high tide, and those of five hundred or six hundred tons at all times. The harbor will accommodate some 1,200 vessels of the latter register, and is amply protected by heavy armed forts. The 150,000 inhabitants are the most refined and educated of any city in France after Paris. With the latter place (from which it is 207 miles distant), as well as with the sea, it is connected by good railroads. From Bordeaux proper to *La Bastide* a bridge which cost $1,300,000 and was eleven years in being built, spans the seven hundred yards of water. Its trade extends to all quarters of the globe, the exports being chiefly wines and brandies. In ancient times it was strongly fortified, but, as nearly as we can ascertain in haste, its present defenses are those of the harbor.

Of its history space forbids mention, except of the facts that it was the headquarters of the Girondists during the revolution, hence suffered much when that party was robbed of power;—was blockaded under Napoleon to the detriment of its commerce, hence is, to this day, strongly anti-Bonapartist, and as strongly Bourbonish;—and was the birth-place of one of England's weakest Kings, Richard II., as well as of her most valiant Prince, the Black Prince.

Whether the Germans wish to take it is question, but if they do they will fight hard for it, since many thousands pipes of wine and brandy now are there stored away in the cellars of the *quartier des Chartrons*.

The coal fields of Iowa are embraced within a triangular-shaped territory whose apex is at Fort Dodge, the eastern and western points of whose base are respectively at the eastern and western extremities of the southern State line. About Fort Dodge the beds are very thin, but gradually thicken as one descends the Des Moines river until about Ottumwa and Oskaloosa where they are thickest. In the western, the coal lies very deep, and could be reached only by shafting. In the Des Moines valley, however, it is easy of access by drifting. At Des Moines the quality is very superior, and in appearance the coal resembles anthracite. It is all much lighter in weight than our coal, is less thoroughly carbonized, less bitumenous, leaves more ashes and makes less smoke.

If the Prussians have entered, or are going to enter, Luxemburg, as dispatches intimate, on the pretext that therefrom supplies of provisions are furnished *francs tireurs*, when will they make their exit? They entered Silesia under Frederick and gained what they went for. They pushed themselves out hither and yon for many long years afterward, always accomplishing what they strived for. They entered Schleswig Holstein: they never departed. They invaded Bohemia, and sadowed Austria out of much rich soil. They have entered France: they are likely to remain until they get that for which they came—Elsass and Lotheringen. Will the "irrepressible"—Yankee no longer but—Prussian be likely soon to unclasp his arms from Luxemburg when once she is fairly within his embrace?

A significant fact, pointing emphatically at the superiority of some of our manufactures, is that for more than a year England has been importing our needles and fishhooks. A New Haven firm has lately received an order for 50,000 of the former from a large Birmingham house. It might be said of our infant manufactories: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

From 1819 to the 30th of September last the total immigration was 7,441,619. The excess of Irish over Germans in all these is only 27,775, and of late years the Germans have been gaining so steadily that within a decade they will be far in excess. 105,744 Chinese in all have landed, but if we deduct those who have died and those who have returned to China it will leave us about 100,000.

The age of duelling passed away with Southern chivalry, and those journals which cry out against any man (whoever or whatever he be) for refusing to fight, are simply shouting "down brakes" to the swiftly rushing train of nineteenth-century civilization and enlightenment. The brakes will not "down" in spite of their shoutings.

Thackeray, although one of the greatest writers, had many of the shortcomings of *nous autres* little men. He was always behind with his manuscripts—frequently did not know how many persons his novels were to portray—gave them bad or good characters, according to the lateness of his dinner-hence state of his humor—never wrote a good thing without wishing to rush out and read it to a friend—but withal was one of the kindest-hearted, most genial men in the United Kingdom.

No metal shows, in increased price, the results of labor put upon it to such a degree as iron. A bar worth $5, when worked up into horseshoes is worth $10 50; into needles, $55; into penknife blades, $3,285; into shirt buttons, $29,480; into hairsprings for watches, $250,000.

The Beaugency, mentioned yesterday morning in connection with a battle between the Duke of Mecklenburg and the army of the Loire, is one of the many old towns of France. It is located on the beautiful river Loire sixteen miles southwest of Orleans. At one time strong walls surrounded it, but of these nothing now remains. The population is about 6,000.

Protection does *not* increase the cost of iron, as is asserted by free traders. It has on the contrary a tendency to decrease it. The average price of iron for ten years previous to 1842 was about $35 or $36. From 1842 to 1847, during tariff times, it was a little over $80. From 1847 to 1848, with nominal duties, the price of rails gradually decreased until they touched their lowest figures, and the British manufacturers were confident of having driven off competition, then the prices rose gradually to $81 per ton in 1854, when free trade had full sway. During nominal duties iron is more fluctuating, but invariably (after a year or so) with an upward tendency. Under protection it is more steady, but as has been shown, with a downward tendency.

New York has a "Home for Young Working-women;" Philadelphia is soon to have one; Pittsburgh has a "Home for Young Men:" why could she not have one for young women also? A home in the true sense of the word, where they could have comfortable lodging and boarding, the welcome society of each other, and protection from the temptations of the streets. They have a hard enough time of it in working from morn till evening for a stingy, niggardly pittance; and to creep, at night into some lonely attic or dingy fourth floor room, and there commune in solitude and bitterness with their misery is full enough to tempt—nay, drive—them to earn their bread, their pleasure and luxury by the sale of that which to aid and assist them in preserving is the holy duty of every virtuous woman and man also. In Philadelphia the matter is to be accomplished by the formation of a "Young Womans' Christian Association," which will take it in hand.

It is to be feared that the Cincinnati and Newport bridge will be completed before the necessary steps are taken towards prevention. Where is the committee appointed by the Lafayette Hall meeting?

The *North American* frankly admits that the Philadelphia real estate market is dull, and "the amount of for sale is so great as to generate apprehensions of a crash." This state of affairs, not only affecting real estate, throwing a gloom over trade, and preventing the investment of capital in business as would be desirable, is attributed to the absence of the buyers of the middle and operative classes, who have absorbed the property that persons of liberal means took the chance to throw upon the market and sell at the advance. That is a confession that the city is at a stand still in growth in population, if the *American* will but see it. Still some causes are at work which may prevent a fall in real estate. Prominent among these is an extensive system of private improvements in the central wards, which have been delayed until within two years because capitalists held the property. The stagnation resulting from these large speculative holdings of land is still felt, and there is a warning to illiberal property-holders in the words of the *American* that "the number of these improvements," thus hurried into existence in two years, instead of being made gradually and all the time, "creates a larger supply of business places than there is a demand for. Enterprise has been so long discouraged and driven away that the young, bold, vigorous concerns that ought to be always rising up to fill new places go elsewhere, and therefore are not seeking locations here."

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Two queer accidents have occurred lately on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. At Brighton, a telegraph operator had been on duty ten days and ten nights, and was asleep when an order to "cross" two trains reached him. The trains collided when one was running thirty-five miles an hour. Four men were killed, and about $400,000 of loss was incurred. At St. Hyacinthe, a passenger broke a jar in a second-class car, spilling four gallons of highwines over the floor. A dispute arose between two passengers as to whether the liquid was vinegar or whisky, and to test it, one of the disputants lit a match and threw it on the floor. He settled the question at the expense of the car. The brakeman, with great presence of mind, held the door open, and also pulled some of the passengers out through the windows.

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The census gives New Mexico a white population of 86,481, and a total, including Indians, of 114,229. Ex-Governor Ashley, who took the census, visited in his travels "forty deserted villages supposed to have been formerly occupied by the Montezuma Aztec Indians." He gathered much historical information concerning the origin and the past history of the Indian tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, and collected many specimens of the roofs and walls of the ancient Aztec dwellings.

It is an Astrachan boast that in no other part of the world are such large tracts of land owned by individual ranches, or "stations," as they are called, pasturing a quarter or half million sheep, are not uncommon, but the largest proprietor is, perhaps, James Tyson, who, besides owning large tracts of country in Victoria and New South Wales, has quite recently purchased a station on the Darling river of one hundred and thirty miles frontage and sixty miles in depth.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A marriage was solemnized in New York last week which has about it a species of romance. The bride is the daughter of a gentleman uptown, and the groom has been for years—indeed from childhood, though American by birth—a resident of Calcutta. The lady never saw her husband until he arrived here about a fortnight since. The gentleman had regularly corresponded with his parents. Through this means a correspondence ensued between the couple, which ended in a declaration of love and a proposal. On meeting for the first time the lovers were not disappointed in their mutual choice, and the wedding soon followed. Both go to India soon, where the gentleman is engaged in a large business.

A New York letter says: Thus far we have not seen any ice in the streets—scarcely a frost, indeed—and no snow whatever. Professor Thatcher, who has been examining the records, tells me we have not had so mild a December, thus far, for a hundred years. The ice-mongers are beginning to croak about a probable scarcity of that article next summer, but the croaking is rather too soon.

The balloon post is threatened with a new enemy. The *Cologne Gazette* mentions the passage through the town on Saturday of a balloon cannon, constructed by Krupp at Essen. It consists of a platform resting on four wheels, movable in all directions, from the center of which an iron cylinder, five feet high, rises obliquely. In the upper part of this fixed cylinder a tolerably short gun is inserted, movable in all directions. The arrangement is something like that of large stationary telescopes. The range of the gun is 1,300 or 1,500 feet.

No more shall Germans wear the French hat, for a Convention at Berlin of eighty leading manufacturers of Fatherland has chosen from fourteen models the headcover to be worn by the gentlemen of Germany.

A party of fox-hunters, near Beaver Creek, Glasgow county, Ky., lately got into a cave, in which they found a cave, eighteen feet long, hewn out of the rock, and containing the remains of ten human beings, supposed to have been murdered, as there are many known instances of persons, mostly travelers, having disappeared thereabouts.

The carrier pigeons, it seems, have peculiar ways. They refuse to fly late in the afternoon, and at this time of the year they are unwilling to travel, especially against the wind.

By deciding that Lottie Fowler, the clairvoyant, is not a fortune teller, the City Judge, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has given joy to Spiritualists, who regard it as a test case, which will secure clairvoyants from future molestation.

Two hundred tons of silver ore per week are sent from Salt Lake City to England.

Cigar smoking is not always the lawyer's normal occupation, for here's the bar of Manitee, Mich., eight lawyers and a judge, and not a man of them ever uses liquor in any form, or chews tobacco, and only one of them ever smokes.

An attempt to prevent students from "ponying" has occurred at Asbury University, Indiana, where the Latin professor ordered each student to come up and translate from his, the professor's book, but backed down, when the class refused to comply or to be scared by the sentence of suspension.

The Albany penitentiary, says the *Argus*, has been in operation twenty-two years, and the commitments have exceeded 20,500 in that time. Its income over expenditures has been more than $170,000, an unexampled prosperity in the history of prisons.

The National University of Washington, D. C., whose work thus far has consisted in frequent appointments of incorporators, will be a "big thing." The plan proposes six colleges and a university. There is to be a normal school for the preparation of teachers for public schools, a college of classical and mathematical learning, a college of law, a college of medicine and surgery, a college of fine arts and architecture, and a Polytechnic College.

A gentleman representing himself as an experienced salt manufacturer from the Kanawha has been testing the water from the Gorham salt well at Huntsville, Mo., and is so well satisfied that he proposes to organize a company to make salt.

The *Democrat* says that St. Louis drinks daily 6,000 gallons of beer in 1,200 saloons, and that the profit on the beverage is over fifty per cent. The breweries in the city employ over $2,500,000 capital and malt nearly a million bushels of barley yearly.

Savannah has had the pleasure, at the hands of a traveling minstrel company, of enjoying the very first sight of a new entertainment that promises to outdo burnt cork and negro performances of every description. Every person in the troupe was so disguised by costume and the general make-up of the faces as to resemble an alabaster statue. There is not a particle of dress that is black. Every necktie, boot, coat, &c., is white.

The net cash profit of its lottery scheme to the San Francisco Mercantile Library was $310,212, of which 26,757 remains in the treasury after paying all debts and three years' insurance. The income of the association from rents is from $2 300 to $2 500 a month, and its total expenses are $1,100 a month, leaving a balance of from $1 200 to $1,400 a month for the purchase of books.

Whereas American physicians go to Europe to complete their professional education, graduates from the Universities of London, Vienna and Berlin come to America to finish their dental education, and at the "Philadelphia Dental College" one-fourth of the students are from Europe, every country being represented. There are in the United States nine dental schools, two being in Philadelphia, two at Boston, and one each at New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnatti. Two-thirds of all the students attend the two Philadelphia colleges.

There is talk on Wall street that the Western Union Company is negotiating with the Cable Company to lay another cable, and has passed its dividends and bought in its stock to aid the speculation.

The people of Madison county, New York, have waked up to the hideousness of the Oneida community, and its abolition is meditated.

Eastern money lenders were anxious to invest in the bonds they supposed Iowa would issue for the erection of her new State House. What was their surprise to learn that one State pays as it goes and does not make debts.

The three hundred clerks of the Census Bureau were much excited the other day over some small cracks in the walls of their building and were sure it was about to tumble down. But Architect Clark said not so, and to reassure them they were given a half holiday, in which unnecessary strengthening was done to the structure.

The New York papers complain of the increase of robberies, some of a burglarious character, some of what is called the "sneak thief" order and another class of robbery which has not been common in the list of crimes until lately—namely, the system of stopping women and children in the streets and taking bundles of clothing from them, which they are conveying to and from the workshops where they are employed.

The Navy Department has began the construction, at the Brooklyn yard of new and improved steam launches, with steel hulls, and designed to be both swifter and safer than those now used.

PERSONAL.

Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, who has just died at the age of seventy-five, was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature at the age of twenty, and at thirty-four he was elected to the United States Senate, serving two full terms. He retired in 1841, and though prominent in State affairs, his only appearance since in national politics was at the New York Democratic Convention in 1868.

Harper's Bazar tells the ladies that Bazaine is an awful gambler. While in Mexico he lost at monte, at a single sitting, $170,000. At one time he was $100,000 ahead, but making a $50,000 bet "fotched" him.

Fechter is playing smash with the Globe Theater Company, but as he has $2,000 per week contracted for for four years, play or no play, it don't worry him. He lies abed at his hotel till twelve and one each day, reading French novels and drinking French brandy, and inspired by them he goes forth among his subjects wrapt in dreams of power that only the collapsing of Cheney's treasury will dissipate. But as business is bad, and the theater losing $500 a night, perhaps that catastrophe is not altogether unlikely to occur.

Rainey, the new colored Congressman from Whittemore's district, is a light mulatto, with hair as straight and as black as General Logan's.

The enemies of woman's progress have another reason to oppose the continuance of the Internal Revenue Bureau, since the sex is entering upon its duties. Mrs. Annie L. Canfield, of the Sandusky, Ohio, District, just appointed Deputy Collector to succeed her husband, deceased, is the pioneer, yet the wife of Assessor Crane, of the Sixth Virginia District, recently came to Washington to arrange the papers necessary for starting distilleries in that District, about which there was some trouble in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mrs. Crane showed herself an adept in revenue law, and the ability displayed by her attracted the attention of experts in the Revenue Bureau, and she received encomiums from all the officials for her proficiency in disposing of the applications as well as in arranging the forms required by law.

When the President appointed Judge Bradley to the Supreme Bench he said at the time that he would appoint Judge Cartter but for the fact that there were already two Judges from Ohio on the Supreme Bench—Chase and Swayne—and he did not believe that the country would be satisfied to have a third of the Judges on that Bench from one State.

Miss Burdett Coutts declined to be a candidate for the London School Board, both because she thought "the presence of a lady could only be an embarrassment to the discussions which must take place at the Board," and because, in her own words: "My early and long experience of electioneering life during my late father's lifetime has deeply impressed me with the feeling that it is best for the advantage of us all that ladies should not enter into its toilsome and difficult arena."

Mr. James Jackson Jarves, who is living in Florence, is about removing his famous art collection from New Haven. He has been written to from Boston, Washington, Chicago and New York, and the collection will be transferred to either party who first makes application, on the same terms and conditions as those under which it has been held in New Haven, which was simply a very safe loan with the privilege of purchase at a future time. Mr. Jarves has in Florence several beautiful and very rare original paintings by Leonardo, Correggio, Luini, and other masters, which he probably would sell to any institution which might become the purchaser of his collection, at what they cost him, although they are undoubtedly worth vastly more than he paid for them.

Senator Conkling was somewhat surprised and evidently disappointed when he discovered what the President, in his recent message, recommended in regard to the Alabama claims. It reads "that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amount and the ownership of the several claims, on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain." It appears that Senator Conkling suggested to, or wrote for the President, a paragraph on this subject, which very materially differed from the one above quoted, and the Senator, not having read the message in print, supposed his proposition had been accepted and inserted. From that point of view he was discussing the message with a friend. The latter produced a printed copy of it and pointed out the above paragraph to the Senator, when, for the first time, he discovered it had been substituted for the one written by him.

When Eugenie left Paris, she regretted to leave a photograph album given by Queen Victoria and containing the royal donor's autograph and a selection of interesting portraits. Hearing of the loss, the Queen gave orders for the preparation of another album, the inscription and the *carte de visite* being as nearly as possible the same as those of the one left at the Tuileries.

Hon. H. T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, is taking his family to Rome, and after arranging for their stay there, will visit the United States.

If the movement to make Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, President of Yale succeeds, the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray will be called to the pastorship of the Tabernacle.

Du Chaillu uses large steel pointed bullets in his battles with the hard-headed wild beasts of the Great Desert among whose sands he now is.

STATE NEWS.

The *Press* speaks thus modestly of Philadelphia: "We have the largest locomotive factory in the world, employing nineteen hundred men, turning out one locomotive a day of the value of $17,000; the largest book-publishing house in the world, the largest paper-hanging manufactory in the world, and probably the largest iron foundry, with any number of smaller industries thrown in, and, in fact, leading the van, and having on the whole no competitor on this continent—and yet every reckless scribbler and bucolic editor in the country is striving to outdo himself in feeble attempts at wit in referring to Philadelphia's slowness and decay."

But how about the steamships?

Pennsylvania has now received her quota of breech-loading arms. Organizations yet unarmed, in order to receive the new weapons, must first give security in $2,000.

The Methodists are building another church in Harrisburg.

The Knight Templars, of Chambersburg, will visit their brethren in Harrisburg this evening.

George Montgomery, a boy of ten years, living at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, tripped and fell, with his face striking on a rabbit trap which he was carrying. A nail in the trap entered one of his eyes, destroying the sight, and it is probable he will lose the other eye also.

Aaron A. Hunter, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed in the engine house of Cabeen & Co.'s ore mines, Providence township, Lancaster county, on Saturday, by an accidental blow on the head from a heavy iron rod, which he was endeavoring to attach to the pump.

Some days ago a little child of Mr. Willis Garrett, of Westtown township, Chester county, was attacked by a large turkey gobbler. The gobbler was very savage, and repeatedly flew at the little fellow's face, tearing such gashes in it as to require sewing by a surgeon. The bird was excited to hostility by a red scarf worn by the boy.

The Juniata Rolling Mill at Hollidaysburg is soon to be put in operation.

A Women's Christian Association is to be organized in Philadelphia.

An Englishman arrested in Philadelphia for stealing books, gave the name of "Eliphaz, the Temanitt."

James Rubecht, a boy of twelve years, residing in Perry township, Berks county, was killed while carelessly handling a gun.

The Dauphin County Poor House Farm consists of 180 acres of fertile land. On it are a new three story brick alms house, costing between $50,000 and $60 000, and reservoir with a capacity of holding 40,000 gallons of water.

A free night school is projected in Reading.

There is an overstock of real estate on the Philadelphia market, and prices are rapidly coming down.

The Corry Kerosene Oil Works were badly damaged by fire on Monday.

First a stone, then a thick layer of lard, and then the outside covered with good butter, is the way they prepare it for market in Phillipsburg.

The Erie Railway shop at Susquehanna is 504 feet in length, by 138 feet wide. The large chimney, built of bricks, is 112 feet high. The stationary engine, which moves all the machinery, is 112 horse-power, and the entire works cover seven acres of ground.

The Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, have recently made extensive and important improvements to the Cliff Works.

The Washington *Reporter* says of the growing grain: It is said by those who have examined, and who are competent to judge, that never has the fall grain presented such a healthy and vigorous appearance. The fields of growing grain, the wheat and rye, are covered with a matted green, beautiful to behold. All this betokens a fine harvest for 1871, for a firm root, deep and well set, insures the grain from the severity of the winter.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Mr. Wayne McVeagh is the present minister to Constantinople, and the general opinion has prevailed that he was a very obscure man for the place. It is Mr. McVeagh's good fortune, to have two fathers-in-law, who are respectively the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. J. J. Lewis. It has been repeatedly hinted that the possession of these two fathers-in-law is Mr. McVeagh's principal qualification for the position which he holds. And now one of the fathers-in-law has written a letter. The indiscreet parent is Mr. Lewis, and he wishes to be distinctly understood on the following points: First—that Mr. and Mrs. McVeagh are in excellent health. Second—that Mr. McVeagh was not appointed minister to Constantinople because he was Simon Cameron's son-in-law. Third—that Mr. McVeigh is a competent gentleman and not to be ridiculed. And in language too silly even for second childhood, Mr Lewis exhibits himself to the world as a weak old man, and brings into contempt Mr McVeagh, who was already sufficiently odious, and whose appointment from the first was regarded as a burlesque on foreign ministers.

STATE POLITICS.

The Washington *Reporter* is still anxious to know how the money went in the late political campaign. It says:

> "It is stated that the total expenditures, in the campaign of the Republican Congressional Committee, for speakers, documents, traveling expenses, and expenses of ever character, were about fifty thousand dollars. We acknowledge our obligation for this information, and hope the Committee will go one step further. Let them itemize or localize their accounts, so that we may be able to ascertain the happy districts in which those stamps were expended. We are very curious to see the account current with the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania."

P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, is mentioned in connection with the Democratic Speakership of the House of Representatives.

Coffee-pot Wallace addressed a Democratic meeting in the First Senatorial district, Philadelphia, Monday evening.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Prof. McMechen has resigned his chair in the State University. Prof. Solomon succeeds him.

George Hardman has built a new blast furnace at Gladsville, making three now in operation there. Five miles of railroad connect these furnaces with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A company of Parkersburg men have leased a tract of land in Jackson county, on which there is a spring strongly impregnated with arsenic, and will mine for that mineral.

Henry Harris, of Richmond, was murdered near White Sulphur Springs on Thursday night last, by Bill Ross, of Salem, Va. Both were colored men.

Ulysses Camp, of Morgan county, had a severe encounter with a buck deer in his father's deer park, a few days ago, and narrowly escaped death. He was badly cut by the deer's antlers, and his clothes were reduced to rags

A PENNSYLVANIAN IN IOWA.

What he Did, and What the People Did for Him—Who is George Black?

In a late number of the Dubuque *Herald* we find an account of the adventures of a Pennsylvanian named George Black, said to be in good standing at his home, a man of large family and considerable means, who, tired with his old home, left his wife and little ones to seek a new location among the fertile fields of Iowa. In his travels he became acquainted with a buxom widow named Barnett, who resided in Millville, Clayton county, Hawkeye State. Their acquaintance seems to have been mutually agreeable, as the festive Black established such relations with the widow as did not meet the approbation of the neighbors; in fact, he took up his abode with her, without the aid of the divorce laws or of minister or justice of the peace. On Sunday night, November 27, a select surprise party visited the residence of the widow Barnett. One of the number approached the door of the widow's house, the rest remaining behind the bush. He rapped at the door, and the Mr. Black answered the knock. The stranger desired that Mr. Black would show him the way to the next neighbor's, which he at once proceeded to do. When a short distance from the house the guide was surrounded by a select party of masked men, who held a very brief council, during which Mr. Black got an inkling that the people in that section had some very warm feelings towards himself and that they had visited them on that occasion to more earnestly impress this fact (here in this pail, assisted by this bag of feathers) upon his blackness. He was induced to part with his coat, his vest, his mentionables and his unmentionables. He smelt mischief, or tar. Black had been before, but never so thoroughly black to outside appearances as they made him then in a few minutes, but then they gave relief to the blackness with a round bag full of feathers. Thus panoplied from top to toe, they left him. But his translated appearence came near being the death of the baby through fright. The widow gave him vigorous assistance, and after a tedious long time peeled of the venerable black.

Mr. George Black has recently lost all conceit for Millville and the people roundabout, and has gone hence, and even the Widow Barnett says she can't bear it any longer, and is selling off the farm, its appurtenances and hereditaments, designing, it is believed, to meet her dear George in other and more quiet pastures where the black lamb can frolic and play with the white sheep and none shall make them afraid.

THERE is a railway in course of construction between Smyrna and Kassaba, in Asia Minor, and its line of course will touch at Sardis, the great Phœnician capital and home of the Lydian Kings. Homer sang of Sardis—the early Greeks and Antiochus the Great burned it down and sacked it; rebuilt, it was afterward half destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, and now, merely a vast field of ruins, only the remains of a theater, a stadium and a triple wall with towers attest its former grandeur. Shakespeare makes mad Hamlet ejaculate his surprise that "Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, might patch a wall to keep the wind away;" but stranger even than that singular possibility is the chance that old Sardis, whereof the foundation stones were laid when time was new and the world was young, may come to be only a water-station on a railroad! Ghost of Mithridates, preserve us!—*Washington Patriot.*

CANADA'S DANGER.

The Provinces Complaining of the Harshness of the Fishery Policy—How Retaliation Can be Retaliated Upon.

The Canadian Dominion Government would appear to be alone in its claims upon the fisheries question. The British papers are not disposed to favor her, while her own provinces, especially those most interested, are outspoken in opposition to the Dominion policy. Thus upon December 1, (four days *before* the President's message appeared) the local government and leading paper of Nova Scotia, the Halifax *Chronicle*, declared for the exact policy laid down by General Grant, and another writer assures us that this is the sentiment of the community generally of all the maritime Colonies. The *Chronicle* declares:

> While Britain is in a quandary in reference to European troubles the Dominion Government is committing the most alarming monstrosities, and doing all in its power to provoke a breach of the peace between the nation and the United States." * * * * "The blunderers at Ottawa have increased the trouble and ill-feeling by conduct about which there can be no doubt—conduct beside which the alleged liability of Britain for the depredations of the Alabama seems doubtful and trifling."

The retaliatory policy is called "suicidal," and the Dominion cutters are said to be "otherwise useless," except to cruise after American fishing vessels. The *Chronicle* says:

> "If we were losing anything by the presence of American fishermen in our waters; if they were taking from us any element conducive to our prosperity; if they were interfering in the slightest degree with our rights and interests, we could then understand the action of the Canadian government. On the contrary, we could gain by intercourse with American fishermen, and, even if this were not the case, would certainly not lose. It is surely a monstrous thing that Canada, in addition to holding unwilling provinces within her rule, should arrogate dominion over the sea itself."

The instance of the White Fawn, of Gloucester, is cited as the latest, and "perhaps, the most flagrant." Her crew bought bait from the New Brunswickers, and paid for it with good coin, and for this their vessel was seized and sold for the benefit of the Dominion treasury; and the *Chronicle* says that "according to this rule, and if the law which authorized the seizure is a good one, the property of the persons who sold the bait should have been confiscated also." Upon the same day the Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, *Patriot*, publishes the facts in the case of the schooner Clara F. Friend, of Gloucester, seized October 1st. Her owner, Charles Friend, of Gloucester, hastened to Charlottetown upon hearing of her seizure, but was detained, with his crew, for weeks, while the simple investigation was prolonged. At last, after having been at an expense of over three thousand dollars, Mr. Friend, on the night of November 25th, tried to escape with his vessel. He was overtaken, and with his crew carried back to Charlottetown *in irons*. The men were tried in the Police Court upon the charge of assault upon the guard aboard the Clara F. Friend, rescue of the vessel riot, and robbery of the cargo. The guard did not testify as to any assault, but did say they saw no fire arms, and that the men did no harm. The court decided the assault and rescue were proved, and ordered that all parties be committed for trial in the Supreme Court. They were admitted to bail on the bonds of seven responsible residents. The Crown attempted to sustain the charge of larceny, but the court refused to entertain it, instructing that "such a course was illegal, and it would be extremely harsh and oppressive."

Here we have the paper of one of the directly interested provinces, and a court of another, in opposition to the one sided and harsh interpretation of the Convention of 1818. With subjects and friends arrayed against it, with the home government refusing to interfere, and with the United States firm in demanding the rights that it has always claimed, there seems to be little left for the Dominion government to do than to come down. The threats of retaliation by shutting up the Welland Canal are not of much account. Aside from the vessels of the Northern Transportation Company, which now have gone into Canadian hands, very few American steamers pass through that canal; while the bulk of the shipments through it upon sailing craft, consists of grain and such material for Oswego and Ogdensburg, whence it is distributed to New York, Boston and other Eastern places. This trade could accommodate itself to the Erie canal or the railroads for the short time that the Canadians would be likely to persist in their shutting up policy. For let them remember that "two can play at that game." For instance, these same Northern Transportation steamers that now form a daily line between Lake Ontario and the upper lake ports, would find their occupation gone should they attempt to enter, under Canadian register, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Oswego, and the other American ports that have supplied their business. They would find, even after they had passed through the Welland Canal that they would be liable to seizure if they got into the American half of the Detroit river, or tried to get around into the Canadian port of Georgian Bay by the new St. Clair Flats Ship Canal. Canada would find, too, that she is quite dependent upon the courtesy of the United States for communication with Manitobah and her Lake Superior possessions. If she don't believe this, let the Algomah or the Chicora, or any of her steamers sailing to Fort William, try to complete their journey without using the American canal around the Sault Ste. Marie. In fact, the relations of the people on either side of the American and Canadian boundary are too intimate to endure the restrictions that a retaliatory policy will inforce, which, Canada, being the weaker power, will lose more by such measures, which will chiefly result in teaching her people the desirableness of perfecting such a Union with the United States as shall give them the advantages enjoyed by our people, without prospect of interruption. To close the Welland Canal will hasten annexation, and the officials of Ottawa can devise no quicker way to get out of office forever, than to try to talk against this country.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant in the market—Hostetter's Stomach bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and concientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 14, 1870.

Scarcity of money in discount circles still prevails, and the offerings of paper to-day were not as large, owing doubtless to the fact that borrowers are well aware that the banks are short of loanable means, and they may save themselves the trouble, and in some instances the unpleasantness of being refused. As we remarked before, some of the largest depositors have exhausted their cash balances at bank in the line of their legitimate business, and are themselves applicants for discounts. The pork packers, grocery men, coal men, and other leading interests have had claims on our banks and discount houses, which could not be refused. Outside parties find money working closer, and rates advancing, which causes borrowers to curtail their wants. Currency has been quite scarce with many of the banks, who are unable to fill the orders of their country correspondents. This inconvenience can be readily remedied by ordering a supply from the East, at a cost of the express charges.

—Local stocks have become quite dull, and the small lots on the market are too high to suit most purchasers. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are offered at 92, against 91½ bid. Columbia oil stock has advanced to 13¾@14 on account of the increased production of its wells. Some inquiry for the Sewerage Bonds of Allegheny, which bear 7 per cent., and are offered at par, with accrued interest due in January. Pittsburgh Compromise 5 per cent. bonds are steady at 74.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	107⅜	107⅜	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¾	109⅝	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10-40s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107⅜
U. S. 10-40s	106⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110¼

—The New York stock market sold down today severely on railways, especially on the Northwests and St. Paul. It is said that the directors of the latter company will soon issue a circular to explain the manner in which the late dividend has been honestly earned. The dividend on the common stock, which virtually amounts to an increase of the capital, is subject to the ratification of a vote of the stockholders. The earnings of the road compare as follows:

First week, December, 1870	$ 153,061
First week, December, 1869	152,321
Increase	740
January 1 to December 7, 1870	7,044,364
January 1 to December 7, 1869	6,806,433
Increase	237,931

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 14, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C & H.	91¾	91⅞	91⅜	91½	91⅜	91½
Do Scrip	86⅞	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
Erie	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Reading	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	*98⅛	*98⅛
Harlem						
Mich Cent		120¾		120¾		
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	92¾	92¾
Ill. Cent		134				
Cleve. & P	105	105		105	104¾	
C. & N. W	74⅛	73¾	73¾	73⅞	73¼	72⅞
Do pref'd	84⅛	84	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83¼
Rock Isl	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
St. Paul	59⅛	59⅜	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	58
Do pref'd	81⅛	81	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
Wabash		51		50¾		
Do pref'd						
Fort Wayne	94¾	94⅝		94⅝	94⅝	
Ohio & M	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Chi. & Alt		116		116		
Do pref'd		117				
B., H. and E.		2⅜				
N. J. Cent		109				
Canton		67¾		67¾		
W. U. Tel	45¾	45¾		45¾		
Quicksilver		4⅜		4⅜		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Ex		65¾		65¾		
Wells-F.		30¾		30¾		
American		46		46		
U. S.		34		34		
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111	111⅛

*Ex-5 ꝑ cent. dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91⅞	91½	...	⅜
N. Y. Central scrip	86⅞	86⅜	...	½
Erie	23⅝	23⅜	...	¼
Reading	103⅝	*98⅛	...	5½
Harlem	134	132½	...	1½
Illinois Central	134	134	...	...
Lake Shore	93	92¾	...	¼
Cleve. and Pitts	105	104¾	...	¼
Northwestern	74¼	72⅞	...	1⅜
Do. preferred	84⅛	83⅛	...	1
Rock Island	108⅜	108⅛	...	¼
St. Paul	59⅛	58	...	1⅛
Do. preferred	81⅝	80½	...	1⅛
Wabash	51⅜	50⅞	...	½
Do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	...	...
Ohio and Miss	31	30⅝	...	⅜
Pacific Mail	42¼	41⅜	...	⅞
Adams Express	65¼	65¼	...	...
Gold	110⅞	111½	⅝	...

*Ex 5 ꝑ cent dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛
Catawissa preferred	37⅝
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Reading	49⅛

The Philadelphia market in sympathy with New York, was weak and prices somewhat lower. The *Inquirer* says the recent advance in Pennsylvania stock has been owing to the rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had concluded a lease of the Camden and Amboy road; this has been adroitly circulated by persons who were interested in the sale of Camden and Amboy, but at the present time we are satisfied there has been no lease concluded upon, although a discussion of its *advantages* and *disadvantages* has existed for some months past.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demands. The weather has been changeable and has a winterish appearance. The swell in our rivers has made things lively in the vicinity of the landing. The towboat men are moving things; there is scarcely enough water for coal boats of heavy draught; barges, if not to heavy, can get along without much trouble. The run will probable reach three millions of bushels and if the water keeps up double that amount will leave before the first of the year. Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a good local business, and occasionally supplying other markets with a few hundred barrels. The mills appear well satisfied with the condition of affairs. Groceries—The sugar market was very firm with a good trade demand, previous prices being maintained.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks: They will be found useful for reference

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,455	4,745	11,697
Apples, bbls	3,282	11,125	4,407
Cheese, bxs	2,784	1,348	4,132
Corn, sacks	3,960	4,887	8,817
Wheat, sacks	7,352	5,783	13,135
Barley, sacks	2,339	3,367	5,696
Rye, sacks	649	793	1,442
Oats, sacks	4,254	4,242	8,496
Butter, pkgs	290	317	607
Bulk meats, pieces	103	71	174
Bacon, tierces	5,295	17,616	22,911

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates were: Refined 55 ꝑ cent. 3⅛@4c; common 48 ꝑ cent. 3½c. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c ꝑ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady. The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report regular sales at 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off since our last, 140 bbls being the amount received. The current rates were $2 50@3 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

BAR LEAD—Sells in a regular way at 10½c ꝑ ℔.

BEENS—Regular sales made at $1 75@$2 25 ꝑ bushel as per quality.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c. ꝑ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices still rule high. We quote at $3 25@3 50 ꝑ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ꝑ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 94 packages. Sales at the following: Good to fair descriptions 20@24c; prime to choice sell for table use at 28@30c ꝑ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6@7c per ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ꝑ dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1 ꝑ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, there being only a light stock to operate with. Sales new S. C. hams 19@19½c; shoulders 12½c. Mess pork $20 00@21 00 ꝑ bbl. Lard in tierces 13½c; buckets 14½c. Mince meat 14@14½c ꝑ ℔.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ꝑ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star full weight 20c, short weight 17c; stearine 18@19c ꝑ ℔.

CIDER—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $6 00@8 00 ꝑ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There has been a reduction in the price, and we quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Beele berries command $18 ꝑ barrel; other qualities $12a@15 00 ꝑ barrel.

CHEESE—The market was quiet, with a light demand. Receipts 128 bxs. We are noted sales of Western Reserve at 13¾@14c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Goshen 16¾@17c for New York; Ohio Goshen 15¾@16 ꝑ ℔.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ꝑ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ꝑ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ꝑ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The supply was fully up to the demand; prices weak; sales standard brands in new barrels 20c in a jobbing way, and 22c ꝑ gallon in small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Have gone up a figure, and now sell at 8¾@9¼c ꝑ ℔, some inferior may be had for 7¾c. Receipts 95 head.

DRIED FRUIT—Old crop was dull and neglected. New crop in fair request, with sales at the following: Peaches—Quarters 8@8½c; halves, 11@12c. Apples 6½@7½c; sliced 8½@9c ꝑ ℔.

EGGS—The market remains unsettled; fresh ones scarce and sell at 31@32c. Pickled plenty and dull at 22@25c ꝑ dozen.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote Prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ꝑ box; Valencia raisins 16c ꝑ pound.

PEANUTS—The new crop is beginning to arrive; we are reported sales at 6@8c ꝑ ℔.

HAY—The market has fallen off. Market firmer; sales from wagons reported $12@16@18 ꝑ ton.

FLOUR—We can report a good trade demand for the various grades, standard brands being most fancied. The receipts since our last were 1,221 barrels with store sales at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40, sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

LARD OIL—In good supply; sales of No. 1 at $1 12; No. 2 80@75c.

RAGS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices range from 4@4½c ꝑ ℔.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ꝑ cwt.

HOMINY—Prices have declined, with sales reported at $5 00@5 50 ꝑ bbl.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ꝑ ℔.

GRAIN—The market yesterday exhibited signs of weakness, buyers were slow and very careless about operating. The receipts were as follows: Oats—487 sacks; rye, 187 sacks; barley, 904 sacks; wheat, 983 sacks; corn, 642 sacks. Moderate sales were reported at the following: Wheat, red winter, $1 15@1 20; white, $1 30@1 35. Oats—steady; not very active; sales car load, lots, 44@45c; retail from store, 48@50c. The bottom has probably been reached. Corn in fair supply and less fancied; holders are more inclined to part with the stocks. We can report sales on wharf and track of mixed to prime in ear at 62@65c; store rates at the usual advance. The stock of old is well nigh exhausted. Rye quiet; prices unchanged; nominal rates 80@85c.

BARLEY—Not wanted; prices ranging from 80 to 90c for spring and fall.

POULTRY.—The market was moderately firm with a fair trade demand at the following: Chickens, by the pair 50@55c.; dressed, 12@14c. ꝑ ℔.; turkeys, live, $1@$1 50, as to size and condition; dressed, 14@16c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 7½@8c ꝑ ℔.

OIL MEAL—In fair supply with sales in a regular way at $35@40 ꝑ ton at the mills; $40@41 ꝑ ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good demand for sugars at the advance, we have previously noted other descriptions are without change.

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 21½c; prime, 21c; good, 19c; Java at 27@27½c ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; A coffee 14½c; B coffee 14¼c; extra C 14c; C 13¾c; C yellow 12¾@13¼c; Porto Rico, 11½c for fair; and 12½c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@11½c; new, 12½c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ꝑ ℔.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 85c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ꝑ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 80c; old at 75c ꝑ gallon; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ꝑ ℔.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ꝑ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ꝑ bbl.

SEEDS—The demand for clover seed is improving, with a light stock on hand. We quote at $6 50 per bushel. Timothy dull and not inquired for. Flaxseed $2 10@2 15 per bushel.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ꝑ hf gross.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; from store at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good trade inquiry. Sales of peach blows in round lots at $1 ꝑ bushel; in store $1 10@1 15.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW in good supply; sales of city rendered at 8¼@8½c ꝑ ℔.

TURNIPS—The supply exceeds the demand. We can report sales at 45@45c ꝑ bush.

VENISON—Prices have declined to 12c ꝑ ℔, and the supply is light.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WHISKY—There has been a sharp rise in whisky, and the tendency is upward. We quote: Highwines 85c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ꝑ gallon; old $1 00@3 00, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 15, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday, particularly the crude market, was firmer, with a slight advance in prices for certain deliveries, the largest inquiry being for this month to close contracts. The general impression is that prices have reached their lowest point.

CRUDE.

The market at its close was firm at the following figures: Spot, 9¼c; December 9¼c, S. O. first six months 1871, 9c bid, 9¼c wanted.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, spot	9¼c
1,000 bbls, spot	9¼c
2,000 bbls, spot	9 3-16c

REFINED.

The market yesterday was more firm, dealers, however, still being apart on their views. We quote as the nominal rates: December 22¼@22½c; January and February 22¼c; March 23¼c; January to June 23¼c; May to August 24¼c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels quiet but steady. Sales 100 bbls on spot at $1 85.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 14.—The *Herald* says: Upon lower creek $3 25 was bid for regardless, with sellers at $3 30 and $3 35. Upon the upper creek $3 05 was the ruling bid, with sellers generally holding at $3 10. We quote the following:

2,500 bbls on upper creek	3 10
1,000 bbls on upper creek	3 07½
850 bbls on upper creek	3 05
1,000 bbls on lower creek	3 25
4,000 bbls on lower creek	3 30
2,000 bbls at Rouseville	3 30
1,500 bbls at Rouseville	3 35
500 bbls at Rouseville, 46 grav	3 45

NEW YORK, December 14—Closing 13th.—Crude in bulk difficult to sell at 12c, the general bids being 11½@11¾c; 400 barrels sold at about 12c; Refined in limited demand; there is a small trade from shippers, with 23c asked for cargo lots; 22¾c is a fair quotation for contracts; 500 barrels sold at 23c. For Philadelphia delivery there is no demand; sales 2,500 barrels refined, for last half of the month, at 22¾c, and 1,500 barrels, for short delivery, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14—Market firm at 21@22¼c; January to March 22¾; April to June 24¼c; closes at 26½c. Crude 11c. No sales.

OIL CITY December 14—Market quiet but firm; 5c better is asked; $3 45 for 46 gravity on lower road; $3 65@3 70 at Oil City; light oil 10@15c less.

TITUSVILLE, December 14.—Market nominal at $3 10 on upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 14.—Market firm but quiet. We might quote an advance of 5c per barrel.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 14, 3 P. M.—The market is quiet but a little firmer; refined is now held at 23c for the month; a sale of 4,000 bbls on private terms, supposed to be 23c. Crude is held at 12@12¼c, with small sales at 12c for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 5 P. M.—December 22¼c; January and February 22½c bid; March to July 24¼; sales of 500 bbls January at 22¾c. Crude 11¾c.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 14—Market quiet at $2 75.

TIDIOUTE, December 14.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 14.—Market quiet; $3 30 asked for regardless; gravity is worth from $3 35 to $3 40.

ROUSEVILLE, December 14—Market quiet and firm; sales irrespettive at $3 35; gravity $3 45.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

C D Angell to Tack Bros, 74 bbls; Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co, 74 bbls; Citizens Oil works to A Lyons, 148 do; Duncan & Young to Citizens Oil works, 74 do; J B Barbour to Standard Oil works, 148 do; Owston & S to Tack Bros, 148 do.

Statement of Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R.

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

G F Palmer, 15 bbls to Sherman & Bro, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 53 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 276 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 52 bbls to E B Hubley & Co, Philadelphia.
Total .... 396 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., December 14, 1870.

J M Reiter, 105 bbls to Logan, Bros & co, Philadelphia.
W Myers & Co. 350 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 534 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & co, 213 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S, 198 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.
McKelvy, Bro & Co, 518 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Reiter, 159 bbls to Logan, Bros & co, Philadelphia.
H Kochler & Co. 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil co, 257 bbls to Tack, Bros & co, Philadelphia.
National Ref Co, 315 bbls to Warden Frew & co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 746 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Ref & Stor Co, 414 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 358 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 52 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee, 50 bbls to W G Laird & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 60 bbls to Tate, Miller & co, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined .... 4,547 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

Mentzer, H & Co, 153 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Ralston & W, 107 bbls to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI

December 13.—The supply has been largely increased during the week. The local demand has been moderate at the decline and we have no change to report.

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bushel	00@00c
Youghiogheny, delivered	00@16c
Ohio River, afloat	00@00c
Ohio River, delivered	00@14c
Cannel, delivered	00@20c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1870.

FRIGHT RATES.

Under the new freight tariff, which went into effect on Monday last, 40c per cwt is charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and 45@50c from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

CATTLE—The run of cattle since Saturday last was fair, but they sold rather slow, with an indifferent prospect for the remainder of the week. The quality thus far has been good—better than usual. The following were the ruling rates of the market at the close to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 00@8; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1 000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 60.

HOGS—The arrivals of hogs was very heavy, and the market was a dull one, none going above the 6's. During the early part of the week hogs went off briskly, but it is the opinion of dealers that present prices will not be maintained at the close of the week. We give the closing sales of the market as follows: Extra, Philadelphia, $6 90; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 80; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $6 75; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50.

SHEEP—Stock of sheep offered was light, and sold rather more briskly, and the prospect for the balance of the week looks favorable. A few of the extra lots sold up as high as 7c ꝑ cwt. The run of all kinds of stock was very heavy to-day. Below are the ruling figures for sheep: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4½@5¼c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3¾@4c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3@3½c; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 00.

SALES OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Below we give the sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days, from which a correct idea of the market may be inferred;

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A Meyers to P Klemmans	16	19,330	p t
T Westday to Keller	8	1,080	6 37
P Cochran to Jas McCauly	10	12,?70	6 50
P Cochran to Jas McCauly	5	4,500	4 50
P Cochran to Jas McCauly	2	2,380	4 00
J McCauley to P Thusler	5	6,340	5 00
Jury to Messrs Bechtold	4 cows	4,480	4 25
Jury to Messrs Bechtold	16	19,300	p t
Jury to Messrs Bechtold	13	16,280	6 75
R Sousbey to Caper & H.	37	40,420	6 00
T Kidd to Klemmens & A	40	43,010	6 25
J Randall to Klem's & A.	18	19,260	6 80
J Randall to Klem's & A.	1	1,230	3 50
J Henderson to E Maynes	21	20,700	p. t.
E T Eustis to Lingart	1 steer.	1,010	6 50
E T Eustis to W Tomer	1 steer.	1,220	6 25
T F Craig to Martin	18	23,250	7 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
M Clayton	20	20,740	5 40
Wm Kelly	38	41,220	5 50
Wm Kelly	22	23,130	5 25
W Bear	10	12,270	6 75
W Bear	7	6,670	4 50
Seltzer	16	18,150	6 25
Seltzer	1	1,140	6 00
Seltzer	1	1,250	5 50
D O Keller	7	8,760	6 37
D O Keller	3	3,420	6 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm Kelly	1 cow	1,340	$6 25
Dedolph	1	1,030 $1 off	5 50
Koehmen	1	1,040	6 25
Jas Martin	18	23,220	6 75
Rothemal	19	16,960	4 80
Zug	18	17,230	4 12
Swaggart	18	19,440	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Helberden	21	18,530	4 60
Roker	2	2,040	4 00
C Q Briggs	17	21,100	6 62
W Tomer	1	850	5 25

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Hedges	110	24,210	6 80
Aull & Meyers	5	on foot	4 00
Erresman & P.	58	11,640	6 85
J F Byenthaller	44	15,760	7 00
J F Byenthaller	85	25,240	6 85
J F Byenthaller	48	15,000	7 00
J F Byenthaller	142	39,890	6 95
W Hedges	115	25,270	6 80
W Newport	51	10,510	6 75
Veotter & B	173	49,360	6 85
Veotter & B	100	19,760	6 80
Aull & Meyers	22	5,070	7 00
Geo Emrick	48	12,480	6 85
M Dawlson	50	15,370	7 00
W Hedges	108	24,370	6 80
W Hedges	83	17,170	6 80
W Hedges	20	6,870	6 00
W Hedges	25	5,810	6 70
W Newport	108	27,960	6 75
W Newport	56	13,350	6 75
W Newport	52	12,740	6 80
A Koldaler	5	1,210	5 50
G Smith	92	21,940	6 80
G Smith	111	24,220	6 80
W Newport	45	9,480	6 80
A Bickmer	4	1,300	7 00
Voetter & B	89	26,400	6 85
W Hedges	24	4,780	6 85
W Hedges	88	21,970	6 75
E Smith	93	22,220	6 80
E Smith	101	25,480	6 80
C Bevers	54	15,980 $2 off	7 00
W Hedges	91	22,580	6 85
W Hedges	32	8,390	6 80
W Hedges	98	25,040	6 88
H G Imhoff & Co	89	24,780	7 00
Greenwald & Co	14	4,540	6 90
John Crist	47	13,510	6 75
John Crist	34	9,539	6 75
E Smith	32	9,350	6 80

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A W Gillette	107	23,620	6 80
A Steele	61	12,200	6 80
Geo Evans	47	13,159	6 85
E Smith	29	7,000	6 70
E Smith	13	3,030	6 70
J McCall	1	200	5 25
Hepler	5	1,380	5 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm Newport	102	22,330	6 80
Newport	114	27,060	6 80
Newport	59	13,450	6 80
Newport	77	14,460	6 75
Newport	66	15,500	6 80
Voetter & Co	291	85,090	6 87
John McCall	60	14,940	6 80
H G Imhoff & Co	20	6,976	7 00
H G Imhoff & Co	23	6,520	7 00
H G Imhoff & Co	83	23,480	7 00
William Newport	20	5,800	7 00
E D Smith	34	7,020	6 70
E D Smith	25	6,570	6 50
E D Smith	48	15,140	6 80
E D Smith	24	5,810	6 75
E D Smith	58	16,350	6 66
Rambo & H	68	24,420	7 15
Hilligass & Bro	741	24,840	7 05
Hilligass & Bro	4	1,380	7 25
Hilligass & Bro	42	14,880	7 00
Hilligass & Bro	25	9,360	6 60
J Genter	10	2,860	6 60

Sheep.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Torrence	185	15,080	$4 85
Jno C Floyd	145	11,530	4 00
Errisman & P.	141	16,910	7 00
Errisman & P.	199	14,660	4 50
Errisman & P.	196	15,150	4 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SLOD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
F H Davis	208	16,188	4 00
E H Davis	97	8,920	4 62
J Loyd	100	8,560	4 75
W Hill	177	16,490	5 25
W Hill	3	per head	2 50
J Loyd	171	14,360	4 60
J Loyd	4	per head	2 50
J Latta	170	15,090	4 50
J Latta	3	on foot	2 00
Erisman & P.	190	14,320	3 65
Erisman & P.	93	8,610	4 12

Sheep.

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J C Lloyd	201	15,130	4 45
Jos Pearce	252	20,420	4 10

Milch Cows.

No sales, but worth from $35 to $75, as per milking qualities.

Horses and Mules.

No sales reported—all shipped to the eastern markets.

JUDGE OF GOOD STOCK.—Thos. Lambe, Esq., one of the oldest drovers in this region, who has the judgment and pluck to secure the cream of the cattle and sheep floating on the top of the market, this week purchased fifty head of sheep, fed in Mahoning county, Ohio, by Ensign Newton, son of Judge Newton, for which he paid 9¼ cents per pound, delivered in East Liberty. He also offered as high as 12¼ cents per pound for two extra fine bullocks, (show beef), which was refused, and the prime monsters shipped East.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 13.—The market is almost bare of Charcoal, but the supply of all other kinds continues liberal. Prices are steadily held, though the demand has been moderate:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@ 38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	33 00@ 34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	36 00@ 37 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	34 00@ 35 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	32 00@ 33 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@ 00 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@ 48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, per ton	50 00@ 00 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@ 90 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	90 00@ 95 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per ℔	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, per ℔	4½@ 5¼c
American Sheet, per ℔	5 @ 8½c
Russia Sheet, per ℔	17 @19 c
Imitation, per ℔	22 @23 c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per ℔	5½@ 6 c
Mule Shoes, Shoenberger's, per ℔	6½@ 7 c
Nail Rods	8 @ 9 c
Hoop Iron	4½@ 0 c

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI December 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 14c. Flour and grain unchanged and dull. Groceries steady. Oils dull and drooping. Eggs firm and advanced to 30c. Butter scarce and firm; fresh 25@30c. Cheese—Demand good at full prices; 13½@15½c. Cloverseed quiet and weak; 10@10½c on arrival, and 10½@10¾c from store. Timothy seed steady at $4 50@5 60. Flax Seed dull but unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $18 75. Hogs opened firm but closed dull; $6 30@6 40 at the opening, but closing at $6 20@6 30 under advices from other markets; receipts 7,600 head. Cattle firm. Sheep in good demand at full prices. Whiskey do at 88c. Gold 110⅝. Exchange dull at 1-16 discount. Money active. Lard dull but declining; sales of kettle 11½c; steam 12c; head and gut 10½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 6½@7c; bulk sides clear rib 10c; do clear 10½c. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 11@13½@14c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS December 14.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—low grades scarce and wanted; superfine winter $4 15@4 25; double extra $4 90; family winter $6 10@7 25. Wheat heavy; No 2 red winter $1 25@1 27. Corn firm for high grades; mixed 41@44c; yellow, 45@48½c, all bulk. Oats dull but unchanged at 36c on track, and 38½@39c in warehouse. Barley dull at 85c for choice. Rye firm at 75c. Highwines firm at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee firm at 20@21½c for prime to choice. Sugar firm at 9@11½c. Molasses 60@70c for plantation. Provisions easier; pork—more doing at $18 75@19; bulk shoulders 7c; bulk sides clear rib 10c; do clear 10½c; loose sold at 6c; shoulders 9c; hams, 9½c; bacon sides—clear rib 13½c; do clear 14c. Lard quiet at 12c for choice. Hogs lower at $5 75@6 20 in bulk; sales at $6@6 10. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Tobacco active; sales 64 hhds at $5 50@6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75@10 00 for low to medium leaf, and $14 00 for medium bright wrappers. Bagging quiet and firm; hemp and flax 27c. Cotton dull and declined; middling 13½c. Flour—Demand light at $5 25. Wheat firm; other grains quiet and unchanged. Hogs depressed, packers buying but very few; choice $6 37. Provisions in fair jobbing demand; mess pork $19 50; bulk shoulders 7c; bulk sides, clear rib, 10⅛c; do clear 10½c. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, 12c. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; do sides, clear rib, 14c; do clear 14½c. Whisky advanced to 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—full prices asked and no demand; amber Michigan $1 21½; No 1 red Wabash $1 25; No. 2 $1 20¼. Corn firm but no demand; new high mixed 40c; rejected 51c; yellow 54c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 44½c; No. 2 42½c; Michigan 43½c. Cloverseed steady at $6 08. Hogs steady at $7 25@7 50 dividing on 200 lbs; Light $7 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 14.—Flour—extra spring unchanged. Wheat—No 1 firmer at $1 05½; No 2 $1 06. Oats—No 2 at 39c. Corn—steady; new shelled 45c. Rye—No 1 at 70c. Barley—No 2 73c. Dressed hogs $6 80@6 90. Mess pork dull at $17.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat very dull at $1 25 for No. 1 red winter, but at the close was freely offered at $1 24. Corn firm; new shelled 56c. Oats dull and nominal at 47c. Rye steady; No 1 90c; No. 2 85c. Barley dull and nominal; held at 80c@$1 15, the outside figure for very choice. Crude petroleum quiet at $4; refined do at 20c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 14.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; choice wheat $1 76@1 85; common $1 20@1 30. Corn—No 1 white 73c; yellow 72c. Oats 51@52c. Provisions inactive; mess pork $21 50; clear rib sides 14c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky 93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—Flour dull but unchanged; Ohio fancy $7 25@8 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Indiana red $1 45. Rye dull but unchanged. Corn—Yellow 70@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $20@20 25. Lard 13c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at 92@93c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 14.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 13½c; receipts for the day 3,730 bales; shipments 3,085 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14½@14¾c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111@111⅛

NEW YORK, December 14—P. M.

GOLD

Opened at 110¾, and remained about that figure until the Government bids were made, when the price advanced and closed at 111@111⅛. The Assistant Treasurer opened bids at noon for a million dollars, and the amount bid for was unusually large. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 ꝑ cent. per annum. Clearances about $26,000,000. Export to-day $36,000.

STERLING.

Sterling exchange quiet at 108¾.

MONEY.

Active at 6@7 ꝑ cent. There are rumors of another attempt to create artificial stringency. It was reported this afternoon that the custom house authorities had made a raid on a German importing firm, suspected of frauds on the revenue. From all that can be learned there have been some irregularities in the importation of sugar, or rather in the classification of imported sugar. The penalty for any revenue fraud of this nature is confiscation of the goods, and in case the Government can prove facts the seizure spoken of will probably be one of the largest on record.

GOVERNMENTS

Active but not quite so firm, with the exception of '67s, which have been very steady. Later in the day currency bonds were weak.

Coupons, 1881	113¼	5-20s 1867	110½
5-20s 1862	107⅝	5-20s 1868	110⅝
5-20s 1864	107⅜	10-40s	106⅛
5-20s 1865	107⅜	Currency 6s	110¼
5-20s 1865, new	109⅝		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	92½	Virginia, old	63
Tennessees, old	61⅝	North Carolina, old	44½
Tennessees, new	60½	North Carolina, new	23
Virginias, new	62½		

STOCKS

Very dull and rather weak on prominent Western shares. Northwest common was particularly weak. Western Union, New York Central scrip and Rock Island have been strong. Reading and New Jersey Central sold ex-dividends. There has been a good business doing in Erie. Boston, Hartford and Erie declined to 1⅝.

Western Union Tel	46	Northwestern	74⅛
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	83⅝
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	108⅛
Do preferred	10⅛	N. J. Central ex div	104⅛
Adams Express	65	St. Paul	58
Wells-Fargo	30	Do preferred	80⅝
A. M. U. Express	45½	Wabash	50
United States Express	33½	Do preferred	73
Pacific Mail	41⅜	Fort Wayne	94⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅝	Terre Haute	51
N. Y. Central Scrip	87⅛	Do preferred	54
Erie	23⅛	Chicago and Alton	115⅛
Do preferred	44	Do preferred	117⅛
Harlem	133	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝
Do preferred	133	C. C. & C	81
Reading, ex div	98⅛	Burlington & Quincy	152
Michigan Central	120⅛	Lake Shore	92
Cleve & Pitts	104⅛	Illinois Central	134

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 14, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $4 25@5 25.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened dull but closed active and 1c higher, at $1 05@1 06⅛ cash, closing with buyers at the outside; this afternoon active at $1 06⅛.

CORN—No 2 mixed new firmer and closed at 43⅛c.

OATS—No 2 quiet and steady at 38¼@38½c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 67@67⅛.

BARLEY—No 2 opened at 73½c and closed dull at 73c.

HIGHWINES—85½@86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Steady and fairly active; mess pork closed at $18 00@18 25. Lard 11½c.

HOGS—Dressed quiet at $7 00; live active at $5 90@6 25.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firmer.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine winter $5 20@5 45; common to good extra $5 90@6 10; good to choice $6 15@6 50; common to choice $6 50@6 80; common to good Ohio $6@6 45; St. Louis $6 10@8 25. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky quiet and dull at 93c. Wheat opened dull but closed active; red and amber $1 36½; new red and amber $1 44@1 46; white Michigan $1 50. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and drooping; Canada West $1@1 01; State 80c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 1 mixed 73@75c; yellow 76c. Oats dull but unchanged; western and Ohio 61@61½c. Leather steady at 27@30c; California 27@28; Orinoco, 26@28½c. Wool steady; domestic 47½@52½c; California 23@30c; Texas 28c; pulled 35@41c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull; State 10@16c; western 8@12c. Coffee firm; sales 1,000 bags on private terms; Rio 14⅛@18c; Java 20@22½c; Laguayra 16@17½c, gold. Sugar—Cuba 10¼@11½c; Porto Rico 11@11½c. Molasses—New Orleans 68@78c; Rice 6½@7c. Crude Petroleum 12c, refined 22¾@23c. Provisions dull; mess pork $22; new $19 75@20 00; prime $17 00@17 50; new $21 00@21 25 mess pork, January and February, $19. Beef—mess and extra unchanged. Beef hams, smoked, $29@30; prime mess $28@28; India $30@32. Cut meats dull. Hams—plain 10½@13c; shoulders 8@8½c; middles more active; short clear 11½c; long 11c; city long 11½@11½c. Lard dull; prime steam 12½c; kettle dried 13c. Butter dull but unchanged; Western 12@25c; State 20@42c. Cheese steady at 12c.

LATEST.—Flour steady at $5 90@6 10 for shipping grades. Wheat firm; new spring $1 39@1 40; red and amber $1 44@1 47. Rye du l and declined to 96@97c. Oats dull and declined to 60@61c. Corn dull and declined; No 1 mixed 73@75c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Bacon firm. Lard, December and January, 12½@12½c. Eggs firm; fresh 32@33c; limed 21@23c. Manufactured copper steady steady; ingot dull at 22½@22¾c for lake. Iron—Scotch pig $34@36; United States pig dull and heavy at $30@31; bar unchanged. Russia sheet 10½@11c, gold. Nails scarce and firm at 4½@4¾c for cut; 5½@6c for clinch, and 23@28c for horse-shoe.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Dry goods dull and prices are nominal. Canton flannels are in good request. Amoskeag A 25c; Ellerton P 15c; Everett 18½c; Nashua A 14½c; Tremont H 12c; X 22c. Brown sheetings, standard and extra standard, 12½@13c; Medford and Cabot 11½c; Broadway 10¾c; Pittsfield 10c; Pequot W 15c; 9-4 32½c; 10-4 37½c; Lonsdale cambric 25c; Williamsville muslins 17½c; White Rock 16c; Newmarket 12½c; Pacific and Hamilton 15c; Manchester brilliants 15c; Pacific lusters 18c; Sprague's prints 10½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—Cotton dull; low middling 13½c. Bulk Meats; clear sides, 11c; clear ribbed 10½c; shoulders, 7½c. Rump pork $15. Lard 12½c. Hogs $5 90@6 50. Corn 70c. Oats 50c. Wheat 90c@$1 10. Flour $4 50@6.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Palmyra	December 15	Liverpool.
Columbia	December 17	Glasgow.
Idaho	December 21	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 21	Liverpool.
Tripoli	December 22	Liverpool.
Pereire	December 24	France.
Europa	December 24	Glasgow.
Russia	December 28	Liverpool.
Nevada	December 28	Liverpool.
Samaria	December 29	Liverpool.
Caledonia	December 31	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Tidioute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
TIDIOUTE, December 14, 1870, 4:10 P. M.

River thirty-six inches in the channel and rising. It is now snowing hard.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
OIL CITY, December 14, 1870, 4:10 P. M.

River four feet and rising very slowly. Snowing cold.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, December 14, 1870.

River falling slowly, with six and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermome-ter 33° at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENSBORO, December 14, 1870.

River stationary, with six feet nine inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32° at 6 P. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., December 14, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 8 P. M. Up: R. R. Hudson at 1 P. M., St. Charles at 3 P. M., Telegraph at 3:30 P. M., and Annie Laurie at 5 P. M. River rising; cloudy and cold.

H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Monongahela eight feet one inch and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet one inch, and about a stand. The weather during the day was cool, with an occasional snow storm. Trade on the landing was not very brisk, if we except the towing interest.

The Coal Trade.

The present rise in our rivers has created the usual excitement among the coal fraternity, and activity is the order of the day. The present run will exceed three millions and a quarter, and if the present stage of water holds out it will be more than doubled. The following are the particulars:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Boats & Barges.	Bushels.
Lioness	14	140,000
Resolute	10	110,000
Whale	10	100,000
Sam Clarke	12	120,000
Mary Ann	3 c. b. and 6 barges.	130,000
Coal Hill	10	100,000
Tiger	7	80,000
Wm. Stone	7	75,000
Leopard	9	100,000
Total	86	955,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats and barges.	Bushels.
John A. Wood	12	130,000
Grand Lake No. 2	12	130,000
Stella	12	120,000
Wm. Cowan	12	130,000
Sam Roberts	12	120,000
Samson No. 2	12	120,000
Fred Wilson No. 2	12	132,000
Lake Erie No. 3	12	120,000
J. H. Bigley	12	120,000
V. F. Wilson	12	100,000
V. F. Wilson	1 coke barge	9,000
Storm No. 2	7	85,000
	128	1,316,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Towboats.		Boats and Barges.	Bush.
J. S. McDonald	7	5	190,000
A. J. Baker	...	7	130,000
Fearless	...	9	140,000
Total		28	460,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bush.
For Cincinnati	9	86	955,000
For Louisville	10	128	1,316,000
For New Orleans	3	28	460,000
Total	22	242	2,731,000
Before reported	5	43	582,000
Grand Total	27	285	3,313,000

THE steamers Messenger and Glendale passed Cairo on Monday loaded down.

THE steamer Minnie broke her shafts on her last trip from Evansville to Memphis.

THE last price mentioned for the Arkansas Belle was $47,060; to be continued.

THE steamer Oil Valley, with a ton of benzine, left Cairo for Memphis on Monday.

THERE are several towboats that are waiting for more water, among them the Big Ajax.

THE Nick Wall, Capt. Poe, was loading at St. Louis for Red river.

THE steamer Bermuda has entered the Cincinnati and Evansville trade.

THE steamer St. Marys, Captain A. Robinson, Jr., has entered the Evansville and Memphis trade.

CAPTAIN C. C. SPILLER, at Chattanooga, has bought the interest of Captain Johnson in the Emma.

THE mammoth stern wheeler, H. C. Yeager, Captain Brady, has arrived at Cincinnati, and is pronounced a complete success.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* was happy, listen: The levee was thronged with twenty steamers yesterday, while freights are offering in moderate quantities for all points. Engagements were making for New Orleans at 40 cents for bacon, $1 25 for pork, $1 75 for whisky, 90 cents for flour, potatoes, apples and onions, and 25 cents per barrel and 10 cents per hundred advance on way lots.

THE packet St. Charles left Cincinnati on time, and will return from this port on Saturday. So says Captain C. H. Dravo.

THE steamer Kate Putnum, Capt. E. Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday.

THE punctual Packet "Granite State," Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on Monday for this city, she returns on Friday, 4 P. M.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, Capt. Gray, is receiving for Memphis and New Orleans, and will have dispatch.

AT New Orleans Thursday 15,047 bales of cotton, 976 hhds. sugar, 2,635 barrels, 179 half do., and 90 kegs molassas were received by river steamers.

THE Henry Ames was let into the water Saturday at St. Louis. When all the repairs are completed it is estimated that about $40,000 will have been spent upon her.

CAPT. J. S. TENNISON, in charge of the river improvements of Arkansas, commences the survey of the Ouachita River, near Arkadelphis, during the week.

THE new and splendid mammoth sidewheeler Glencoe, Capt Thos. S. Calhoun, is announced for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, giving names of landings and distances. A few copies left and for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

AT New Orleans, on Friday, sugar was taken at forty-five cents per hundred, and molasses at $2 50 per barrel, with a further advance anticipated.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Evansville yesterday says, The towboat Sam Brown passed here to-day, Wednesday, with 130,000 bushels of coal and coke distination St. Louis.

IT is said the labor bills of the A. J. White and George W. Cheek together amount to $580 per week more than they should, in consequence of the crowded state of the landing at Memphis.

THE English iron sailing-ship Cashmere, at Lewis' wharf, Boston, is attracting much attention from persons interested in the decline of American commerce. Her masts and rigging are iron.

AMONG the boats to leave this day are some of the most powerful and best adapted ever built including, the new boats Wm. Cowan, J. S. McDonald, J. A. Bigley and John A. Wood.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Plenty of boats are coming from the Ohio to load with iron ore. Hardly plenty either, as there are 75,000 tons awaiting shipment in the First Ward. The Savannah takes a cargo of it.

THE Knoxville *Whig* of Saturday says: "The Tennessee and Holston are still low, and but one or two light draft boats are running, and they below London. Farmers on these rivers are suffering because they cannot get their produce to market."

THE punctual packet Belle, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. She has fine accommodations and attentive officers. Mr. Scott has charge of the office, and freights are received at all times by Capt. S. R. Patterson on the wharf boat.

PAY UP.—Anna Elizabeth Smith, a colored women, has entered suit in the Second District Court, at New Orleans, through her counsel, F. Fillenl, claiming $5,000 from the succession of the late Captain Alexander Norton for alleged services rendered as nurse, &c.

CAPT DARRAGH received a dispatch from Montcalm & Co., last night, stating they had already engaged, and would have one hundred tons of New Orleans freight on the Louisville wharf for the Belle Vernon, on Thursday morning.

THE Alexandria *Democrat* says the barber and porter of the Rapides, on the 2d inst., while laying at Pineville, had a serious difficulty. The porter was awfully cut in the neck with a razor, and died from the wound in a few minutes. The barber gave himself up to the Sheriff next morning, underwent a judicial investigation and was remanded to jail to await his trial.

THE splendid sidewheeler Juniatta, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day positively for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list. Passengers who have travelled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The United States Mail packets, running between this port, Brownsville and Geneva, will leave Pittsburgh on and after this day, November 16th, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind, as the boats will leave punctually at the advertised hour. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharf.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: A verdict was rendered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of David White for $236 against B. F. and F. M. Davidson and Godfrey Holterhof, owners of the steamboat Louisville. The suit was brought to recover the value of a trunk and contents which White ordered sent from Cairo to Paducah in January, 1867, and which was put aboard the Louisville, and lost.

NEW ALBANY, December 12.—River falling slowly, with three feet three inches down the Indiana Chute, five feet two inches in the canal, and six feet on Portland Bar. The Lenora and Minneola entered the canal this afternoon. The Grayhound, Wild Cat, Petrel and Albion were busy passing their tows through the canal to-day. The St. Marys left light; she will run hereafter between Evansville and Memphis. The Potomac will get away to-night with a fair trip. The Longworth had 306 tons of Southern sweets for this place. Boats down—Sandy, Rose Hite, St. Marys.

LOUISVILLE. — Tuesday's *Courier Journal* says: Captain Robert Good has collected $48,860 20 for wharfage during the eleven months ending December 1, 1870.

The Big Condor arrived with six barges of steamboat coal for Captain Dugan of this city, and returned to Pomeroy with a tow of empty barges.

Mr. Charles Kreamer, Wharfmaster for the Port of Louisville, has collected $4,930 50 for wharfage for the two weeks ending December 10, 1870.

A number of towboat pilots left by rail yesterday evening for Pittsburgh, being telegraphed to come immediately, as there were good prospects for an immediate coalboat rise.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

Hussey & co, 84 casks clay. Kramer, Bohn & co, 71 pkgs confectionery. Arbuckles & co, 84 bxs and half do tobacco. 5 pkgs groceries. G Colhoun & Son, 47 cans c soda. S P Shriver & co, 6 bbls and 12 half bbls fish, 5 tierces rice, 4 trusses wick. Bailey, Farrell & co, 8 pkgs hardware. B L Fahnestock, 3 bbls con vinegar. J Porterfield & co, 12 bdls brooms, 2 tierces rice, 3 bxs mince meat. Schmidt & F, 24 bbls liquor, 10 half bbls liquor, 1 cask liquor. S H Baird, 17 boxes m tobacco, 5 do tea. J Dunlap, 9 bxs hardware. W France, 1 bbl prunes, 5 bxs almonds. Fleming A & co, 11 bxs tin, 7 boxes hardware. Fulton, B & co, 50 bales oakum. W Haslage & co, 2 bxs hardware, 1 pkg clamps. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car works, 4 bdls sheet iron, 6 pcs flues, 1 grindstone. Park Bro & co, 5 bbls lead. Siebert & Berg, 12 rolls and 1 bx leather. Adams & co, 1 bx hardware. Atterbury & co, 10 casks zinc. J T Bailey & co, 15 bdls twine, 2 bls bags, 1 bale rope. Beymer, B & co, 1 bbl oil. S Ewart & co, 1 bag spice. R Deakers, 1 bx dry goods. J Vogle, 1 bale dry goods. W Flaccus & Son, 5 rolls paper. Frazer & M, 10 bdls paper. Rev. R R Fisk, 2 bxs books. B A Fahnestock & co, 1 bag spice. Haworth & W, 30 coils rope. C G Hammer & Son, 1 box hardware. D Haworth, 10 boxes herring, 3 bxs fish. King, Son & co, 1 cask currants. Senior & W, 1 box marble. Vangorder & S, 10 bxs f oysters, 20 bbls potatoes. Miller, Barr & P, 1 cask scrap steel. J Mills & Son, 6 bbls sugar. E & C Magino, 15 bags nuts. E & C Magino, 15 bags cakes. Paine & A, 19 bbls gr ase. Beymer & Bro, 3 bxs m tobacco. C Reid, 11 boxes f oysters. J A Renshaw, 2 boxes cakes. H Rea, Jr, 20 buckets mince meat. Singer, Nimick & co, 5 casks crucibles. J H Schomberger, 1 bbl glassware. W J Steel & Bro, 13 bxs f oysters, 5 bbls do. F Sellers & co, 7 bbls grease. J P Smith, Son & co, 1 cask glass. Seward & K, 7 bales gunnies. Wiesner, H & co, 6 casks soda. A C Whitehead, 5 bxs common soap. Watt, Lang & co, 25 bxs and 15 mats raisins. Joseph W Woodwell & co, 32 pkgs unfinished furniture. Weyman & Bro, 1 bx cigars. Wallace & co, 1 barrel bar ware. Reese G & co, 2 casks crucibles. A & D H Chambers, 30 casks soda ash.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Armstrong Bros & co, 25 bdls cork. Craig Bros, 1 bx mdse. Reymer & Bro, 36 pkgs sundries. W Semple, 10 bxs dry goods. A Kredel, 5 bbls borax. H B Smithson, 10 rools wood carpet.

ALLEGHENY.

W Semple, 32 boxes machinery, 1 box dry goods. Boggs & B, 2 bxs and 1 bale dry goods. J Caldwell, 1 bx and 1 bale dry goods. J M Soratt, 4 bxs mdse. A W Erwin & co, 2 pkgs do. Beckfield & N, 5 boxes s almonds, 1 bbl peas. J Lautner, 1 box hardware. Hewitt & Bros, 10 boxes tin. A Wilson, 1 do cigars. Taggart & S, 2 bxs shoes. W H McClinton, 3 boxes mdse. H P Schwartz & co, 2 bxs paint. C H Reuter, 1 case. W C Coffin, 1 bale yarn. P H Falkenstein, 3 bxs tin. Becker, R & co, 3 do do. O'Leary & S, 2 do mdse. G Feas, 1 do tea. Hipley & Bro, 1 do do. Jno Glen, 1 do do. G W Hubley, 4 bxs tin. W Lawton, 1 bale leather. J O Hanlon, 6 bbls fish. C Reiss, 10 matts raisins. G Hasley, 10 drums c soda. Sneider & D, 5 boxes drugs. C Espy & Son, 1 bbl varnish. B Lautner, 1 bx. N Schneider, 2 bxs boots and shoes.

LOCAL.

J C Buffum & co, 2 bbls and 1 box bottles. Spencer & McKay, lot empty ale bbls. C S Marchand, 26 patterns, 13 bxs do, 12 do and 3 pcs machinery, 57 castings. Lemon & Weise, 2 bxs chair stuff. Drape & R, 7 cans lard, 1 bbl onions, 1 box butter. Taylor, Fogerty & co, 2 empty half bb's. Little & Mechling, lot empty bbls.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. and C. Railroad.

Arthur Kirk, 50 empty oil bbls. Joseph S Finch, 25 empty whisky bbls. Lang & McKallip, 93 sacks oats. H McSiggen, 2 bxs queensware. W W Wallace, 1 dz brooms. Walter Ferguson, 40 bbls flour, 19 do feed. J A Graff, 2 bbls apples. Woodworth & D, 1 bbl eggs. A Kirkpatrick & co, 12 sks rags, 4 bbls d apples, 1 bx beeswax. Seghmyer & co, 200 bb's flour. E H Myers & co, 1,251 green hams. John Hammet & Son, 273 green hides. James H Parker, 102 tierces hams. F C Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls flour, 30 bxs candles. Wm C Howard, 1 bbl lubricating oil. J A Renshaw, 10 doz brooms. Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour. B L Fahnestock & co, 1 bbl varnish. Head & M, 10 dz brooms, 1 bbl sundries. John Foster, 6 bags potatoes, 3 bags cabbage. Bruggeman & O'B, 4 boxs fish, 15 bbls eggs. M W Sackett & co, 2 casks mdse. J P Smith, 2 bbls mdse. Dr Pershing, 1 box sundries. W G Duff, lot sundries. J Dryfoos, 46 bbls cider. J H Johnston, 1 bbl hardware. C H Phillips, 2 bxs polish. Dilworth, Harper & co, 24 bxs yeast. S P Shriver, 24 boxes do. Seibert & B, 10 rolls leather. Philips & A, 1 bx hardware. Branner & co, 1 case floods. Addy & Williams, 12 well pumps, 1 box hardware. Whitmore & W, 2 bxs hardware. Haworth & D, 36 boxes yeast. Elliott & B, 2 bxs trees. John P Smith & Son, 2 bxs hardware. Samuel Hare & Son, 15 boxes hardware. Wm Flaccus & Son, 47 green hides, 1 bbl tallow. J J Palmer, 9 bbls cider. Godfrey & Clark, 10 bbls pader. G W McClure, 14 bxes flour. B L Fahnestock, 1 box. G A Kelly, 1 bx glass, 1 do mdse. N J Braden, 5 bbls cider.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Patton & Bro, 128 pcs sewer pipe. Tate, Munden & Tate, 66 pcs pipe. James McBrien, 3 cars lumber. Smith, C & co, 1 car lumber. A C Taggart, 1 car lumber. Ralya & Robertson, 2 cars staves. M B Suydam, 1 car flaxseed. J C Shaw, 11 bags flour. B F Craine, 50 bbls cider. Riller & Armor, 12 bdls iron. Superior Iron company, 4 cars limestone. M Steele & Son, 100 bbls flour, 23 bags oats. R Knox, 1 car feed. C G McMullen, 1 car pipe. S Dyer, 5 cases matches. Johnson & co, 1 car lime. J C Hartley, 14 bbls apples.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A Brenton, 1 case mdse. McKee & co, 6 bxs glass ware. B Dryfoos, 2 kegs paint. W Smith, 4 iron leavers, 1 bx iron. Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 1 car gravel. J Woodwell & co, 1 grindstone. Park & co, 2 bdls f wire, 1 cask. J Dunlap, 5 casks wine, 6 bbls do, 4 pkgs do. Voigt, Mahood & co, 5 bbls s corn. Allen Kirkpatrick & co, 5 sacks clover seed. P Duff & Son, 3 dressed hogs. Houck, Jamison & co, 100 bbl flour. J McKay, 1 keg liquor. Speck & Morrow, 1 bbl whisky. L D Dummett & co, 1 box. S B Floyd, 1 car grain. Reed & Johnson, 11 bxs soap. J Preston, 2 do do. Miller & Lindsay, 1 keg lard. John McK & co, half bbl butter. Wm Sumner, 2 sewing machines. J P Hanna & co, 2 dressed hogs. Horner & co, lot scrap iron. Houck, Jamison & co, 12 crocks apple butter. Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing company, 4 cars hoops. Schelibach & co, 173 baggs ear corn. Robb & Herron, 170 sacks grain, 150 bags corn. P Duff & Son, 38 bag wheat. B Schmidt, 8,723 feet lumber. D Bey, 40 bbls ore. J A Graff, 11 bb's bran, 1 do eggs, 7 do dried apples. P Duff & Son, 5 bxs poultry. Arbuckle & co, 1 box. Wallace & co, 1 bx glassware. T Hare & Bro, 1 bdl steel. J H Lippencott & co, 4 bbls oats. Leonard & Emerson, 15 bbls charcoal. W Miller & co, 30 doz brooms. S P Shriver & co, 25 do do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Meanor & Harper, 50 bags oats, 1 bbl poultry. C P Sears, 106 carboys. Totten & co, 36 pcs iron. McHenry & Bro, 1 bx sundries. Moorhead & A, 1 box hardware. A H Sadler, 1 bx dry goods. E Ecker, 1 d hog. H Cochran, 1 do do. W Ecker, 1 do do. John Ecker, 1 do do. McNish & B, 1 roll leather. H J Lynch, 1 bbl mdse. T S Calhoun, lot lumber. Graham & M, 1 car grain. T Foster, 2 dead hogs. Mr Hoffman, 3 do do. D Speer, 3 do do. John Kay, 2 do do. A Austin, 7 sks potatoes, 1 do onions. H B Campbell, 1 bbl sundries. J S Rankin, 2 dead hogs, Bingham, C & co, 1 car corn.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

Melling, Estep & co, 2 cars sand. Wolf, Howard & co, 2 do do. Wm McCully & co, 1 do do. T Casey, 20 bbls charcoal. Godfrey & Clark, 1 bag rags and lot old rope. Pretzfield & Bro, 1 box mdse. W F Armstrong, 23 bdls sheet iron. Craighead & Bro, 1 box mdse. T C Jenkins & Bro, 2 bbls flour. E Schultz, lot bbls ale. W H Brown, 1 bx bolts. Bailey, Farrel & co, 2 coils lead pipe. Wm Noble, 1 dressed hog. Reymer & Bro, 29 bxs, 4 bxs bottles. Schwartz & H, 3 empty cans. J H Parker, 11 empty casks. Spencer & McKay, 7 ale kegs. Elias Case, 1 box mdse. W Wagoner, lot household goods. D Jones, do do. A G McGrew & co, 4 bbls whisky. H W Buffum, 3 bxs bottles. J H Smith & co, 1,191 bdls paper. C P Markle, 110 rolls paper. C P Markle & Sons, 106 bls paper.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Meanor & Harper, 30 sks oats. Mc Henry & Hood, 69 do wheat, 25 do barley, 14 do rye, 66 do oats. Spencer, McK & co, 123 do fall barley. Rinehart & S, 3 bxs mdse. Houck, Jameson & co, 148 sks wheat, 6 do cloverseed. P C Markle & co, 10 do rags. Bruggeman & O'B, 4 sks dried apples, 2 kegs lard. J A Graff & co, 2 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs. H Biddle, 9 sks rags, 7 firkins butter, 2 bbls eggs, 2 do dried apples. S Marvin, 1 bbl crackers. Adler Rosenbaugn, 10 barrels whisky. Logan, Gregg & co, 20 doz seives. J Woolwell & co, 20 do do. A Millikin & co, 7 doz chairs. F Schilds, 50 sks oats. Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour. B Hays & co, 1 car ear corn. R Knox & Son, 457 sks corn. J Connor, 130 hf bbls fish, 260 qr do fish. J W Baumgardner, 1 car wheat, 1 car corn. Marshall & co, 3 cars bulk wheat.

Per Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

John Dyer, 4 bbls tar. Rogers & Burchfield, 42 bdls sheet iron. H McKelvy & Bro, 50 bbls. Godfrey & Clark, 6 sks rags. J C Lappe & Son, 12 beef hides. J McKee Lust, 10 bbls salt. Hippley & B, 20 bbls salt. National Refining and Storing co, 3 empty oil bbls. Charles & P, 12 bags corn. A Holstein, 25 bags oats. John Connolly, lot household goods. John Smith, 36 sks oats. W H Kirkpatrick, 10 bags buckwheat flour. W W Knox, 1 churning machines. J W Thursly, 4 sks flaxseed.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—A S Carlisle, 11 bbls butter. E Kauffield, 3 bbls whisky. R H Conway, 8 bales hay. W G Dunseath, 1 bx crackers. McCracken, G & co, 8 bbls poultry, 1 jar, 25 sacks wheat, 1 bx poultry. S Goodwin, 10 sacks ear corn, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bxs poultry. A Eberhart, 1 bx. Wm H Sturgeon, 1 coop geese. J T Shaw, 30 sks oats. John J Petitt, 3 bbls poultry. Wm McKee, 68 sks wheat. Miss Eliza Coulson, 1 package. J H Cummings, 1 bx butter, 2 do poultry, 2 sks sundries. Wm Campbell, 3 bxs poultry, 8 hogs. Miss M Catterall, 1 box mdse. Drape, Roberts & co, 1 bx. Lofink & Morrow 5 bbls whisky. Schomaker & co, 40 bbls flour. T Brady & co, 15 sks feed. Wm Welsh, 15 sks wheat, 22 do oats. John Flack, 33 bxs glass. Earny & Heisell, 8 bales hay. S B Floyd, 155 sacks oats. M B Craw, 50 sks s corn. M W Rankin, 2 bxs butter, 2 do eggs. Alexander King, 198 bxs window glass. R C Smertz, 318 boxes window glass. H Kerr, 5 boxes poultry. Robert Mitchell, 8 bundles paper. R Strong, 6 sacks oats.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	13	Bryan & Caughey. m.	2
Wood, Son & co. m.	11	Haltman & H. m.	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, o.	2	Lewis, O & P. m.	1
Total			30

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	5	Bryan & Caughey, m.	1
J Reamer, m.	6	Joe Moorhead, metal	1
J W Porter, m.	1	No consignee	1
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Coleman, R & co, o	1	Shoenberger, B & Co. o.	5
Everson, P & Co, o.	1	Bryan & Caughey, o.	2
Reese, Graff & Co. o.	1	Nimick & Co, m.	3
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead, m.	2	H Woodsides	1
Smith & co, m.	1	McKnight & Co. m.	1
Total			5

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Moorhead & Co.	3	Lyon, Shorb & co, m.	1
Total			4

JEWELRY.

Waltham Watches

NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.

We have sold these Watches for years, and feel confident in

RECOMMENDING THEM

To the Public. We desire specially to call attention to those known as

3-4 Plate Style,

Which EXCEL any others made in this Country in Beauty, Finish, and fine Time-keeping qualities.

J. R. REED & CO.,
68 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. T. SCOTT........G. B. BARRETT........W. O. HODGE.

Scott, Barrett & Co.

IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Silver-Plated
Ware &c., &c.

A Full Line of above Goods, to which we call attention of Dealers.

No Goods Sold at Retail!

No. 31 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh;
No. 11 Maiden Lane, New York;
Locle, Switzerland.

FINE

Watches, Jewelry

S. M. ORR'S

JEWELRY STORE,

114 Federal Street, Corner of Water,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

IS THE PLACE TO SEE A SPLENDID STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVERWARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
STATUETTES,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

The Holiday Trade

☞CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.☜

Fine Watches.

Attention is called to our Large and Choice Assortment of

Waltham Watches

In Cases specially selected for our own Trade. We recommend the

3-4 Plate Waltham Watch

As EXCELLING any other made in this country in Beauty, Finish and Fine Time-keeping Qualities.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,
93 MARKET STREET.

OUR STOCK OF

Waltham Watches

IS COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE FINE

3-4 Plate Style,

The Cases have all been selected for our own Trade.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.
95 MARKET STREET.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between R. T. KENNEDY and W. S. KENNEDY, under the firm of R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., was dissolved on the 3d day of December, 1870, by mutual consent. R. T. KENNEDY is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm, and can be found at the Pittsburgh City Flouring Mills, MARSHALL, KENNEDY'S & CO.

R. T. KENNEDY,
W. S. KENNEDY.

Allegheny, December 6, 1870.

EXCELSIOR

Money Drawer,

WITH

Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

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ARCHITECT,
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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET
PITTSBURGH, P

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or Suffering with any of the following Symptons, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effects.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for these Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

"I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Penna.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will Cure Every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting Away of the Body,
REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 *ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

TThs

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT........CAPT. E. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 3½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

P. DONALDSON........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT........Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON........Commander.
GEO. L. REPPERT........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
GEORGE H. GHREEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN........Commander.

Will leave as announced
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO........Commander.
W. S. DRAVO........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
TUESDAY, December 20—4 P. M.

THE NEW SIDEWHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER

GLENCOE,

THOS. S. CALHOUN........Commander.
JOHN Q. A. PARK........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For New Orleans.
SATURDAY, 17TH INST,

THE STEAMER

IRONSIDES AND BARGES,

—— GRAY........Captain.

Is now receiving Freight and will leave as above.
For Freight apply on Board, or to
R. C. GRAY, 90 Water street.

RED RIVER.

For Red River Direct.
WILL HAVE DISPATCH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT LOW PRESSURE PACKET,

MAY LOWRY,

Will soon be completed, and will take her departure as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

Speed, Safety, Comfort.

New Steamship Line.

THE OCEANIC
Steam Navigation Company

Are about to place on the Line between NEW YORK, CORK, (Ireland), and LIVERPOOL, the Six Largest Steamships in the World,

4,500 Tons, 3,500 Horse-power Each.

The first Vessel arrives at New York in January.
For particulars apply to
JOS. HYDE SPARKS, Agent,
19 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Agencies are being established throughout the United States.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

City of Brussels,	City of London,
City of Paris,	City of Washington,
City of Brooklyn,	City of Baltimore,
City of Antwerp,	City of New York.

And others.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.

Boots, Shoes and Gums.

FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

And will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices,

Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods

AT FACTORY PRICES.

☞Orders from Country Dealers will be filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. Borland,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
RETAIL STORE—98 MARKET STREET.

CONFECTIONERY.

NEW GOODS.

300 boxes New Layer Raisins,
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases New Figs;
20 casks Currants,
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 kegs Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Ivica Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Blackberries;
10 bbls. New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

THE BEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS,
SPARKLING GOLDEN EAGLE, ISABELLA and HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNES, &c., at the Lowest Rates.
Leave your orders at
B. H. LUBBERS, No. 16 Clark street,
And they will meet with prompt attention.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD —After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:40 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex.	4:40 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	9:40 a m
*Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	3:05 p m
Philada. Ex.	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:40 a m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6.30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom No. 1	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Wal's Accom No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 p m	Wall's Accom. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Train leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 28, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mall	7 00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac.	12:50 p m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	6:10 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:50 p m
Springd'le No. 2	5:50 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4TH, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:13 a m	Pacific Express	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Ex.	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:13 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	3:23 p m	Ch&St Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:33 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac.	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	WestNewt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st M'Keesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870. Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:09 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	6:43 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3:05 p m	10:40 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:45 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 a m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:30 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	3:50 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh, at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh as follows, city time:

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1:23 a m	Express	2:00 a m
Mail	7:13 a m	Southern Ex.	3:58 p m
Fast Line	11:03 a m	McDonald Ac.	8:03 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:28 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:53 a m
Steubenville Ac	3:13 p m	Mail	12:28 p m
Southern Ex.	3:58 p m	McDonald Ac.	3:18 p m
McDonald Ac.	5:13 p m	Mixed Acco m	7:18 p m
Sunday Ch Tr.	12:58 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m

The 3:58 p m Southern Express will leave daily. The 12:28 p m Mail will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. S. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of
WINTER FLOUR.
Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN for sale by
D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

SCALES.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.

THE IMPROVED SAMPSON AND HOWE STANDARD SCALES.

Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand. IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER.

E. H. SOUDER,
102 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS, REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Fritz.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Semi-annual Statement of Dollar Savings Bank.
Drug Store for Sale—R. E. Sellers & Co.
New Teas—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Rooms for Rent—No. 34 Ninth street.
For Rent—No. 337 Liberty street.
Mercantile Library Hall—R. J. DeCordova, December 19.
Notice to Bondholders—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
Coughs and Throat Diseases—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
French Clocks—R. E. Breed & Co.
Books for the Holidays—McIlwaine's Auction Rooms.
Furs—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Auction Sale of Furs—No. 29 Sixth street.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
N. O. Molasses, &c.—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Car Wheel Works—Gill & Bidwell.
Holiday Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Underwear, Gloves, Half Hose, &c.—Putnam's.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Supper—Second Presbyterian Church.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Duquesne Savings Bank.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Building Lots—Mellon Bros.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Coal—Corey & Co.
Hats and Caps—R. H. Palmer & Co.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SALE OF DELINQUENT TENNESSEE ROADS.

NASHVILLE, December 14.—The commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to effect the sale of the delinquent railroads in Tennessee submitted their report to day. The report, which is elaborate, urges the immediate filing of a bill in the Chancery Court at Nashville against all the delinquents, and that said Court have exclusive jurisdiction of all matters in dispute, to be determined before the decree of sale. The delinquent roads are to be sold on one, two and three years' time, twenty-five per cent. to be paid in hand. A bill in conformity with report was also submitted and passed first reading in the Senate. It is believed the bill will certainly pass both houses without material modification. The Commissioners are Hons. R. J. McKenny, Archibald Wright, and F. B. Fogg, the two first names Ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governor, Secretary of State and Controller.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, December 14.—It is claimed by the friends of the old management of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad that the road will be back in the old hands within two monts.

CINCINNATI AND DAYTON SHORT LINE.

It was expected an important meeting of railroad officers connected with the movement to build the Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line would take place this week, but it will probably be delayed beyond the holidays.

VOTE AGAINST AIDING A RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 14, 1870.

In Allen county, on the vote yesterday on the question of aiding the Fort Wayne and Pacific Railroad to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, it was lost by about two hundred majority.

THE L., N. A. AND C. RECEIVERSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a rule was granted against J. F. Joy and W. W. H. Lewis, to show cause why they should not be attached for refusing to obey the order of the Court in relation to the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. The road remains in the hands of the receiver.

THE NEW JERSEY ROADS NOT LEASED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *Evening Mail* of this city learns from the highest authority that the report that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has leased the United Railroads of New Jersey—which report originated in the Philadelphia papers—is entirely without foundation. No such arrangment has been made between the corporations named, nor has the subject ever been considered by the joint Board of Directors of the United Companies. This announcement will give relief to very many, in New Jersey and elsewhere, who feared the effect of such a consolidation upon their local interests.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., December 10, 1870.

The first survey for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road was from Beaver to Lisbon, Columbiana county, and thence to Canton, Wooster, Ashland and Plymouth. Since the change of base in Pennsylvania a new organization has been gotten up in the interest of this road, in the name of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, through the States of Ohio and Indiana to Laporte, commencing at a point in Amity township, Columbiana county, thence to New Lisbon, Bayard, Canton, Wooster, Ashland, Plymouth, Tiffin, Fostoria, Napoleon and Bryan, in Ohio; thence to Angola, Lagrange, Goshen and Laporte, Ind., ready to consolidate as soon as a location is made. A sufficient amount is subscribed in New Lisbon and along the route, including Canton, to grade and procure the right of way from Canton to Laporte—twelve hundred thousand dollars—the greater part of which is already subscribed. The balance will soon be made up, together with the right of way, which is very nearly secured over the entire route. The citizens along this line are alive to their interests, and daily raising stock. It is the opinion of many that two million dollars can be raised along this route, if it is once known that the road will be located on this line. The advantages of this route over all others mentioned are too great to need comment, and I will but enumerate a few of them:

Advantage No. 1: This route produces ten million bushels of coal per annum more than any other route mentioned in the interest of the road, together with endless beds of iron ore and quarries of sand stone, lime stone, &c.

Advantage No. 2: We show for this route from our State statistics that fifty per cent. more of agricultural products, such as wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, seeds, apples, potatoes, and everything else that is raised on land, than any other proposed route.

Advantage No. 3: We claim the greatest tonnage for railroad freight over any other route in the nine counties through which this route runs; we are able to show fifteen millions of bushels of grain raised per year, consequently where large yields of grain are had everything else raised by the farming community is produced in large quantities.

Advantage No. 4: This route passes through eight county seats, many of which are large manufacturing towns; crossing fifteen railroads from New Lisbon to Laporte, the larger number of which will be great feeders, many from the lumber regions of Michigan. A favorable connection will be made with the Northern Pacific for the direct California business for Eastern ports.

Advantage No. 5: The *shortest route from Pittsburgh to Chicago is over this line*, which distance is made in four hundred and forty-four miles—twenty-five miles shorter than the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, with an air line and lighter grades than any other proposed route.

E. X.

RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO HEMPFIELD—LETTER FROM HON. A. STEWART.

We find the following letter from Hon. Andrew Stewart in the Uniontown *Standard:*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having lately obtained control of the Hempfield road will now be enabled to carry out their original design of connecting Baltimore with the Ohio river at Wheeling, as well as at Pittsburgh, by a branch from Connellsville, by way of Uniontown, Brownsville and Washington, which route was surveyed, and the right of way obtained, as far as practicable, by myself, when it was arrested by the hostility of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Legislature, aided by Louis McLane, then President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Thomas Swan, his successor. These obstacles being now removed, the company, under abler and wiser councils, will soon complete the proposed branch to Wheeling, by making only twenty-six miles of road air line, as follows:

Commencing at Washington at or near the head waters of Ten Mile creek, thence by that stream eighteen and a half miles to its confluence with the Monongahela river, thence down that river six miles to Brownsville, from Brownsville eleven miles up Red Stone or Dunlap's creek to Uniontown, making thirty-six miles in line, to complete a railroad connecting Wheeling and Cumberland, which, after adding fifteen per cent., the usual allowance for an air line, will be thirty-four miles shorter than the Baltimore and Ohio road itself, and equating for grades and curves, the difference in distance in favor of the Connellsville route, will greatly exceed thirty-four miles, beside the additional advantage of greater security, speed and freight capacity, resulting from lowergradients. The increasing business of the great and growing West will, however, tax to their utmost capacity, both of these, and all other roads crossing the Allegheny mountains.

Another consideration in favor of making this link of thirty-five miles from Washington to Uniontown is found in the fact that it will enable Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene, which is without a single foot of railroad, by making twelve miles of road down Ten Mile creek to Clarksburg, to connect itself by railroad with Baltimore and San Francisco.

As soon as the road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh is finished I have no doubt the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will turn its attention to this, its original line—from Washington to Uniontown. Would it not then be well for those interested to show up in the mean time the advantages of the several routes indicated, as to their mineral and agricultural resources, and the amount of inducements to its early completion that will be afforded by way of subscriptions of stocks, grants of the right of way, &c.?

An Opposition View of Schenck as the English Minister.

[From the New York World.]

We will not withhold our opinion that the appointment of General Schenck is, on the whole, a strong one; surely, in American estimation, a great improvement on Mr. Motley. General Schenck can indeed make no pretensions to Mr. Motley's literary, nor even his social cultivation, but, unlike Motley, he has vigorous native sense, thoroughly American sympathies, and too much robustness of character to be wheedled by social blandishments. He is a man of rather coarse organization, good faculties, strong prejudices, narrow but clear views, with the courage, promptitude and decision which are among the most valuable qualities of a public man. He is genial enough socially, but is in no danger of making social enjoyment his business rather than his relaxation. Mr. Schenck was Minister to Brazil under President Fillmore, when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. He took an active part, we believe, in negotiating two or three treaties, acquitting himself with credit, although nearly twenty years younger than he is at present. He has sufficient acquaintance with diplomatic forms to be free from embarrassment on that score, even if he lacked something of his known strength and self-reliance.

THE Internal Revenue Department, through its regulations and provisions for the collection of the tax on spirits, learns the process of manufacture of spurious liquors, and almost exactly the quantities produced. A very large quantity of sparkling wines, or so-called champagnes, are made from a mixture of California wines with light imported wines, and afterward charged with carbonic acid gas, in the same manner as bottled soda water. The Department is called on to decide whether the article so compounded is really champagne, in which case no tax is imposed, or whether it is an imitation, and liable to a tax of fifty cents per quart. If decided to be an imitation and taxed as such, the mixtures will be forced from the market, and the manufacturers obliged to go into other business. The Department will send a commission to New York this week to look into this subject.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.11	30.15	30.22
Change since last report	.10	.04	.07
Thermometer	35°	32°	30°
Change in 24 hours	—4°	7°	—6°
Direction of wind	W	W	NW
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, appproximately	D	E	D
Rainfall or melted snow since last report in inches and hundredths, snow reduced to rain, or melted snow	0.03	0.02	0.01
State of weather	6	6	3

NOTE—The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by appliying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Battlelle & Co., Memphis, Tenn.	3
Evans, Reese, Mansfield, Pa.	3
Jamison & Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Maffitt, M. M., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Owens, Rev. David, Newark, Ohio	3

December 14, 1870.

BRACELETS, and jewelry of all descriptions, at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

MT. PLEASANT RAILROAD.—The first rail on the Mt. Pleasant Railroad, east of Broadford, was laid yesterday. The road is expected to be open for travel by the 15th of January.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Presbyterian *Banner* advocates the addition of sacred music to the studies to be taught in the theological seminaries. Every minister should know how to sing, and be taught how to sing well.

GOING TO BALTIMORE.—Dr. O'Leary, who has met with such marked success in this city during the past few weeks, will visit Baltimore, and open an office there on the third of January.

HIS NAME.—John Markham was the name of the conductor of the ballast train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had his hand smashed on Tuesday.

SENT UP.—Thomas Harvey, a colored man, for insulting a lady, and another individual for indecent exposure and vagrancy, were sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days each by Deputy Mayor Cartwright.

THE BRINTON STATION ACCIDENT.—A verdict of accidental death was last evening rendered in the case of Joseph Shaw, the brakeman on the Brinton coal train, who was killed at Brinton station by the parting of the couplings on Tuesday evening.

ACCIDENT BY THE FALL OF A BRICK.—Joseph Smith, a laborer employed in the Nimick Variety Works building, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the top of the building yesterday, and quite seriously injured.

FELL INTO A CELLAR.—As a German woman, named Mary Schlell, was descending the stairs of a grocery in the Ninth Ward, yesterday, she slipped and fell to the bottom, sustaining injuries which rendered her insensible. She was removed to her home in Mulberry alley, when it was found she had sustained severe internal injuries.

FIRED A PISTOL AT HIM.—Michael Greer appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and charged Michael Malone with felonious assault and battery, alleging that he fired the contents of a pistol at him, at the Fifth avenue market house, on Tuesday, mention of which appeared yesterday. A warrant was issued.

GOLD HEADED CANES, silver and plated ware at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Alderman Taylor yesterday committed a young girl to the House of Refuge, for alleged incorrigibility. The girl said she would be willing to endure almost anything rather than go back to the residence of her parents, and therefore, at their instigation, she was placed out of harm's way.

LECTURE AT WHEELING.—A Wheeling paper says: "Rev. W. N. Van De Mark, pastor of the Universalist Church at Pittsburgh, one of the most talented young ministers of that denomination, we are informed, is to lecture at Hope Hall, Union street, Thursday evening, December 15th.

THE MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Among the seventeen cases disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning was Eliza McNutt, sent to jail 30 days for vagrancy; Elijah Spencer, 30 days to workhouse for same offense, and Chas. Laueiu 30 days to workhouse for insulting some ladies and abusing officer Lawrence Cook.

LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE.—The next of the Mercantile Library lectures will be given on Monday evening next, by Mr. R. J. De Cordova, a well known humorist. Mr. De Cordova is a fluent speaker, and his lectures sparkle with gems of wit. His subject on this occasion will be "Mrs. Grundy."

THE STREET EXPENDITURES.—Wr. B. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Street Committee, has given his private note for $6,720.49, for the payment of the street expenditures for November, which on account of the appropriation being exhausted have been lying over since December 1st. The money was paid out yesterday.

JOHN STEVENSON'S & Co., 93 Market street, have opened for the Holidays a fine assortment of

Diamonds,
Stone Cameos,
Chains,
Bronzes,
Sterling Silver,

Watches,
Bracelets,
Jewelry,
Parian,
Plated Ware,

&c., &c.

A PITTSBURGH PREACHER IN MICHIGAN.—The Rev. Samuel Earp, late of this city, has just taken charge of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Grand Rapids, the largest congregation of the denomination in the State outside of Detroit. The local correspondent of the Detroit *Post*, writing of Earp's first appearance, thinks him young, being only twenty-eight years of age, for so important a charge, and says: But he has pulpit power of decided merit, and is a very fine reader of the majestic liturgy of the church. He has great energy in his delivery, speaks right out in meeting, what he has to say, but in very choice and highly decorous Saxon, and, unless his congregation are mistaken in their man, he will certainly make his mark in his vocation and ministry. He is very affable and courteous in his manners, and is evidently a sincere Christian gentleman. The very fine music of his choir added to his terse and nervous sermons, will unquestionably command the attention of his large flock.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT MANSFIELD.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Manner of Its Occurrence—The Perpetrator in Jail.

Yesterday morning officer Preston Barry, of Mansfield, Robinson township, brought James Pollock to jail on a commitment from Justice Hill, of that village, charging him with feloniously shooting Peter Wilbert. The assault, according to the statement of the officer occurred on Tuesday night in Wilbert's saloon where he (Wilbert) and Pollock, and Martin Barnsmore, had proceeded after drinking several times at Kirkpatrick's. Wilbert and Barnsmore quarreled, and Wilbert, on Barnsmore repeating an insulting epithet, slapped him in the mouth. The pistol shot was fired immediately after, and Wilbert fell with a bullet in his left side. Pollock was not seen to fire, nor was he known to have had a pistol, yet Wilbert charged him with the shooting, and on his information he was arrested and jailed.

Dr. Geo. L. McCook, who attended the injured man, states that the ball entered just above the heart, struck a rib, glanced off and lodged in the thick muscles of the shoulder. He has no doubt that Wilbert will recover.

Wilbert's story of the assault is in effect as follows: Pollock, who is "tipple boss" at Mr. Negley's coal works, does not give entire satisfaction to his employers, and there has been talk of getting another in his place. He blamed Wilbert for working to get him out of his place, and Tuesday night as Wilbert stood on his porch, Pollock is said to have approached him with the remark "I have a notion to shoot you," and immediately afterward did shoot him, it is stated.

Pollock is a young man but recently married, and professes entire ignorance of the whole affair. He says he remembers drinking with Wilbert in Kirkpatrick's saloon, but says that he was so much in liquor that he does not remember anything whatever of what occurred after leaving there. He and Barnsmore were in the city together Tuesday, attending court, and returned to Mansfield together. Pollock says he did sometimes carry a revolver, but does not know whether he had it that night or not. He says that he and Wilbert were always good friends and he has several times saved him from getting into scrapes, and certainly would not willingly harm him. He expresses the deepest grief for the whole affair.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

An Unknown Man Found on Market Street, With his Skull Fractured.

About six o'clock last evening officer George Garrison, of the Mayor's police, while patrolling his beat in the First ward, discovered a man lying in front of Albert Knorr's tavern, on Market, two doors from First street. He raised the man up, and finding him insensible and blood flowing from his head, had him removed into the saloon mentioned. Dr. Murdoch, the city physician, was immediately sent for and on arriving made an examination of the wounds inflicted. He discovered an extensive fracture of the skull on the left side of the head, which he stated could not, in his opinion, have been inflicted other than by some blunt instrument. He dressed the wound, after which the injured man was taken upstairs and put to bed. He is entirely unknown, and nothing whatever was found upon his person by which his identity could be established. In one of his pockets was found a lot of election tickets of the Third Ward, Allegheny, from which it is inferred he belongs to that city. He is apparently about thirty years of age, and has chin whiskers and moustache.

—About eleven o'clock the man returned to his senses, when he stated to a gentleman waiting upon him that his name was John Gibbs, and that he resided with Mr. Abraham in Birmingham. Further than this he was unable to state.

Another gentleman stated to our reporter that Gibbs had taken fits, and while in one fell upon the sidewalk and inflicted the wounds referred to. Gibbs himself was unable to give any intelligible account of how he met with the injury, and from the assertion of Dr. Murdoch, that it could not have been produced by a fall, we are led to infer that he was beaten. He will probably be in a condition this morning to tell all he knows of the present mysterious affair.

A SINGULAR HALLUCINATION

The Case of Mrs. Timby, of Van Port, Beaver County—She Refuses to Return Until Married to Mr. Timby—His Honor the Mayor Effects a Reconciliation by Uniting them in Wedlock a Second Time.

We have frequently alluded to the Timby case, namely, the disappearance from Van Port, Beaver county, about a month or more since, of Mrs. Mary Matilda Timby, under circumstances which led the husband to suppose her insane. We have also referred to the search instituted for her discovery, and how, after it had been abandoned, the whereabouts of Mrs. Timby was discovered on Tuesday and word sent to her husband. Yesterday the gentleman arrived from Van Port, and his presence in the city gave rise to a singular circumstance. He called upon his wife for the avowed purpose of taking her home, but she positively refused to go with him, until she was legally married. Mr. Fleming, the grocer, corner of Chatham and Wylie streets, in whose house Mrs. Timby has been stopping for the past week, called at the Mayor's office, in company with Mr. Timby, and stated that when Mrs. Timby came there three weeks ago, she related a story to the effect that she had escaped from a man who wanted to compel her to live with him without being married. He sympathized, yea, even pitied her on account of her dejected and forlorn appearance, and determined to shelter her until more could be ascertained concerning her relatives. He corroborated Mr. Timby's statement about the refusal of the wife to go back until she was married, whereupon His Honor told Mr. Fleming to go and bring her down to the office. He did so, and the Mayor, after conversing for about twenty minutes with the woman, concluded that there was no alternative left but to marry them. Mr. Timby stated that he had spent nearly all the money he possessed in hunting up his wife, and as there were five little children alone at their home at Van Port, it was necessary that something be immediately done to effect a reconciliation. He stated that they had been married by a Presbyterian minister in Butler county, twelve years since, and had lived in perfect happiness until within three months. At that time Mrs. Timby became converted, and she immediately afterward conceived the idea that she was not legally married to Timby; she believed there had been a job put up on her, and this thought so preyed upon her mind as to eventually cause her to refuse to cohabit with Timby. He endeavored to dissuade her from so acting, but the hallucination got such a hold upon her as to prevent a change of action. For two months she continued to refuse, and on the night on which she escaped Timby forced the door of a room which she had barred and she jumped from the widow to free herself of him.

Mrs. Timby, as we have stated, appeared perfectly rational, and on authority of His Honor, the Mayor, we may state that he failed to discover any traces of insanity in her conduct while in his presence. She maintained that she had never been married to Timby, and asserted her positive determination not to return to Van Port until properly married to him.

Discovering that reasoning was useless, the Mayor, at the instigation of Mr. Timby, who saw that he must get back to Van Port before night, in order that the little children might not be left alone during the night, prepared to marry them, and, in his usual bland and dignified manner, pronounced them man and wife. She gave her maiden name as Mary Matilda Riggs, and had it inserted as such in the certificate which Clerk Patterson immediately handed her. She rolled it up and took possession of the same, remarking that she would hold it as long as she lived. She congratulated herself on being in possession of the documentary evidence to hereafter disarm all suspicions of her not being the lawful wife of Timby. Indeed, she remarked that she could now tell everybody that she was really Timby's wife. She appeared to be in her happiest mood, and at no time did she appear more rational than when she left the office to go to the train soon to start for Van Port, which the couple did very shortly after the ceremony was performed. Thus ends for the present, a case fraught with very singular circumstances.

Mr. Timby is a man of about fifty-four years of age, and Mrs. Timby is a little over thirty-three. The husband, as stated, resides at Van Port, Beaver county, and it appears can and does make a good living for his family by manufacturing and selling a certain kind of liniment. Their family relations have all been of a most affectionate nature, and, until she was seized with the hallucination that they were not married, not a ripple occurred to mar their happiness. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mrs. Timby, who is now certainly married to Timby, will become reconciled and thus restore to Timby the peace of mind he once enjoyed.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CONTEST.

Citizens of the First Ward Declare the Return of the Election for Aldermen False, and Petition the Court to Inquire into the Election and the Return—Day for a Hearing Fixed.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a number of citizens and voters in the First ward, Pittsburgh, filed a petition through their counsel, Messrs. Pollock & Barton, setting forth that the election for two aldermen in said ward, held on the 6th of December, instant, was an undue one, and the return thereof was false, in this:

1. That two persons were to be chosen for Aldermen.

2. That there were four candidates—Alex. Hay, Andrew Humbert, Patrick Kenney and Wm. Anderson.

3. That by the true and correct count, Hay received 253 votes; Humbert, 249; Anderson, 268; and Kenney 230—Anderson and Hay being duly elected, and so announced and declared by the election officers.

4. That after the vote was announced, the friends and partizans of Humbert were permitted to intermingle with the officers of said election, and to have access to the ballot boxes, etc.; that these partizans suggested a new count, whereupon the Board made a second and a third count. That the total aggregate vote on the first count was 970; on the second 975; on the third 997. The petitioners allege that the first count was the true one.

5. That the Judge and Inspectors have neglected to make returns to the Prothonotary, under their hands and seals, the number of votes cast for each person for alderman. That the paper filed by them does not specify the number cast for each person, but the number appearing by each count, failing to show which is correct.

6. The Judge and one Inspector and one Return Inspector have delivered to said Humbert a certificate that he received 267 votes, on the back of which Humbert has indorsed his acceptance of the said office, and filed the same as part of the return in the Prothonotary's office.

The petitioners submit that this return is entirely irregular and void, not being part of the return required by law. It is not signed by all the election officers, nor attested by their clerks. The date of acceptance—December 8th—being one day before the meeting of the Return Judges, shows that it was prepared by a few of the election board in pursuance of the motion entertained in making a second and third count, and finding a large enough vote at last to serve the purpose in view.

The petitioners pray the Court to inquire into said election and return, and that said Alexander Hay and Wm. Anderson be declared duly elected, and that the Court grant such relief in the premises as may be legal and just.

The Court made the following order: and now, Dec. 14th, 1870, the within petition being presented in Court, and duly considered, and thereupon, on motion of counsel for petitioners, the Court directs it to filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that notice be given to Andrew Humbert that the hearing of the within complaint will be had on Saturday, Dec. 24, and 10 o'clock A. M.

PRESBYTERY OF PITTSBURGH.

Resignation of Rev. S. H. Thompson—Release of Rev. F. J. Collier—Call Accepted, Etc.

The Presbytery of Pittsburg met in the Second Church (Dr. Howard's) on Tuesday, and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. J. S. Stinchell. Rev. W. T. Beatty, Stated Clerk, and Rev. J. S. Hawk, Permanent Clerk, were present.

The following business of public interest was transacted:

Rev. S. H. Thompson, of the Fourth Church, Pittsburgh, resigned his charge on account of ill-health. The resignation was accepted and Rev. A. C. McClelland was appointed to declare the pulpit vacant.

A call from Mingo congregation, addressed to Rev. W. W. McKinney, was taken up, presented to him, and accepted.

The report of the Committee on Standing Rules of Presbytery was then read and placed upon the docket.

Rev. F. J. Collier was released from his pastoral charge of Central Congregation on account of ill health.

The congregation of Hebron, in the bounds of this Presbytery, at their own request, was taken under the care of Presbytery, and their name placed upon the roll.

On motion, the reconstruction of the roll was taken up and the names re-arranged according to the dates of the ordination of the members.

Mr. F. X. Miron, student of theology, read Greek and Latin exercises, which were approved as trials for licensure.

Mr. A. T. Bell read a Greek exercise, which was also approved.

Presbytery then adjourned, with prayer by Dr. Marshall.

Presbytery met Wednesday morning, and spent an hour in devotional exercises.

The discussion on the report on standing rules was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment at noon. In the afternoon the discussion was continued, and the rules were finally adopted. The business of the session was then finished up, and the Presbytery adjourned.

Sapolio.

The manufacturers of Sapolio have never recommended that article for washing cloth fabrics, but an intelligent lady acquaintance of ours assures us that, for washing linen cuffs, nothing is equal to Sapolio.

That was a sensible woman certainly, who, when invited by her husband to attend one of Nilsson's concerts, told her lord she would much rather have the price of the ticket invested in Sapolio, not that she loved music less but cleanliness more.

Ask any neighbor of yours, who has used a single cake of Sapolio in his family, if his wife can be induced to give it up, and substitute rotten stone or bath brick again? Our word for it, the answer will be an emphatic and prompt negative.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—What more appropriate present can you make to your wife, mother daughter or esteemed lady friend, than one of the improved Singer Sewing Machines. A present which will be a constant reminder of the donor and which will be appreciated more and more every day it is used. The "Singer" is the most perfect Machine made, and is both useful and beautiful. Straw & Morton at No. 20 Sixth street, have a splendid stock on exhibition.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Mary Ford visited the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday and charged Edward McDermott with disorderly conduct, alleging that he applied vile epithets to her. During a fire in the chimney of McDermott's house in Skunk hollow, it seems Mrs. Ford tried to put it out, when defendant threw her out, followed and made use of the insulting language referred to. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

THE INVESTIGATION TO-DAY.—The Fire Commissioners meet this afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, to investigate the charges against Chief Engineer McElroy. As the Commissioners will have abundant room for the accommodation of the reporters, and such others as may wish to attend, the public will be fully advised as to the nature of the charges, and the testimony on both sides.

RAILROAD THIEVING.—Alderman Taylor is often called upon to detail his officers to hunt after lost goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's cars, and to arrest suspicious persons, and sometimes employees, who assist in the thievery, are discharged. It is stated that a case occurred last night which, if the clues prove true, will bring to light several villianies in the line mentioned. Particulars will be given in due time.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan & McCandless.

THE BENHAM CASE—CHARGE OF JUDGE MC KENNAN.

The entire day was occupied in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of Alexander and Wm. K. Nimick, assignees of Horace C. Benham, vs. the Benefit Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. We have already stated that Benham was a merchant of this city, and that in 1869, as generally believed, he committed suicide by hanging himself in his warehouse. He had two life policies in this company for $5,000 each, which he had assigned to the plainfiffs, and on one of these this action was brought. Suit was instituted in the District Court of Allegheny county, but the defendants, being a foreign corporation, and claiming that they could not get justice in the State Courts, had the case certified for trial in the Federal Court. The policies of this company contain a clause that if the party insured shall die by his own hands, the policy shall be void.

The plaintiffs' counsel took the position that there was not sufficient proof to show that Benham had died by his own hands, and offered testimony to show that he not only might have been murdered, but that he could not possibly have placed himself in the position in which his body was found. They hold, further, that it devolved upon the company to show affirmatively that the deceased did commit suicide.

The defendants' counsel offered testimony to show not only the suicide, but the motive which prompted it—reverses in business.

The case was very ably argued by Messrs. Barton and Bailey for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Shiras and Stoner for the company.

Judge McKennan yesterday evening charged the jury, laying down in substance the following points: If Benham died voluntarily, by his own hands, having sufficient mental capacity to devise and execute the means of his self-destruction, the company would not be liable for the amount of the policy. If, however, the act was committed in a fit of delirium, which rendered the man unconscious of the consequences of his act, then the company would be liable. If his death was the result of a blind, raving act, without purpose, and without reason to govern the act, the company would be liable. Insanity, as a general rule—or the principle that all suicides were insane—would not make the company liable. The insanity must be of that degree which deprives the person of the mental capacity to judge between right and wrong. The Judge further charged that the burden of proof was on the insurance company to show that Benham died by his own hands, and that his death was not the act of others. If they failed to do this, they would be liable. It was not for the plaintiffs to prove that the man was murdered. If the jury were not reasonably certain that the case was one of suicide, they could find for the plaintiffs.

The jury then retired, and it being past the hour of adjournment, the Court instructed the jury that if they should agree they could seal their verdict and render it in the morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

VERDICT.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Glunt and others, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, a *nol pros* was entered in regard to John Walters, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery as to Joseph Riding, and not guilty as to Joseph Glunt, Henry Butler, Robert Myers, Conrad Huber and Jacob Doren, but directed that defendants pay the costs.

SUNDAY LIQUOR CASE.

George Shannon plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and undergo ten days in the county jail.

A "SARATOGA TRUNK" STORY.

Peter Harrington was tried for the larceny of a "Saratoga trunk" and contents, valued at three hundred dollars, the property of Mary Miller. Peter has frequently figured in our police reports, and has spent much of his time in the workhouse lately. While not in prison he made his home with Mary Miller, the prosecutrix. She, unfortunately, got into jail at a time when Peter was at liberty, and alleges that during her involuntary absence from home Peter seized her trunk, with its contents, and disposed of them, living high on the proceeds. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and Peter was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

ABOUT A CHARM.

William Berry, John Brown and Margaret Berry, were arraigned for the larceny of a small gold charm, from the jewelry store of Wm. Koenig, No. 579 Penn street. The charge was that the parties came in together, and asked to see some jewelry, and while examining the goods appropriated the charm. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the defendants were discharged.

LOVE OR LARCENY.

Hattie E. Byers was next tried for the larceny of a sum of money, the property of James McCready. The defendant had been employed as a servant in the house of McCready, and was accused with having stolen twenty dollars. The prosecutor is an old man, a widower, and the defendant a young woman, and the allegation was that the charge had been "trumped up" because she had refused a proposition of marriage. It was not proved that McCready wanted to marry Miss Byers, and it was not found that she took his money, so the jury acquitted without leaving the box.

AN OLD CASE.

Smith Elkins was then put on trial for the larceny of some boots and shoes from the store of Henry Lampus, in March last. The prosecutor is a shoemaker, residing on Jackson street, in the Second Ward, Allegheny, and one morning in March, when he went to work, he found that the store had been entered during the night and robbed of several pairs of boots. Some three weeks afterwards Elkins was arrested, and a pair of boots found on his feet which Lampus identified as having been stolen from him. Officer Swain and Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, testified to the arrest of Elkins, and to the fact that the boots were identified by Lampus at the Mayor's office, having been taken off the feet of the defendant by force. The defense called one witness, a boy, who testified that he saw another young man give Smith Elkins a pair of boots, about the time of the alleged robbery, and two or three other witnesses who testified as to the good character of the accused. No verdict at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Commonwealth against

Wm Aust,
John Stinger,
Robert C Kunkle,
Mary Schlupp,
C F Smith,
Wm Johnston,
J Brown and J E Edwards,
Francis Mullen,

Nelson Keys,
Louis Roll,
John Crookham,
Clara Minthew,
Matilda Frieund,
Fred Altmos,
Fred Becker,
Jas Smith, *alias* Harris,
Wm Pierce.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Sproul vs. Sproul, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff $18 60.

Susan A. Burchfield vs. J. W. Morrison, administrator. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff $661 00.

In the case of Beymer, Bauman & Co vs. Hardy, White & Co., defendants moved for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

87. Whitbank, Holt & Co. use vs. E. & C. Maginn.
88. Hays & Dick vs. Keistling.
89. Dick vs. same.
90. Beck, use, vs. Shaffer.
91. Ann Kelly vs. Flanegan and wife.
92. Johnston vs. Mullen et al.
93. Koff vs. Sutton et al.
94. Harwood & Sons vs. Patterson & Bullock.
95. Harry Horbach vs W. S. Bissell.
96. Ferguson vs. Nixon et ux.
97. Dawes & Co. vs. P. Stein.
98. Same vs. S. Stein.
99. Arthurs vs. Pa R. R.
100. Mary Black adm'x. vs. Shaffer.
101. Martin vs. Gibson.
102. Pulpress vs. Berger & Co.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Downer vs. Wm H. Brown, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff. Motion for new trial made and allowed.

In the ejectment case of Staley vs. Porter, the jury found the value of the land to be fifty dollars, and the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Long, Miller & Co. for use vs. Hamet. Action on an account for goods sold. Jury out.

Holmes vs. Elfert. Judgment for non suit. On trial.

Walker vs. Morrow, action in ejectment for a farm in North Fayette township.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

121. Meyer vs. McCloy.
122. Brown vs. Pennock & Beeson.
128. McCombs vs. Bayne et al.
145. Crow vs. Bailey et al.
146. Kohn & Liberman vs. Crone.
147. McCloy vs. Meyer.
149. McCloy et al vs. Gold.
159. Richardson vs. Donalson et al.

BURIED IN AN EXCAVATION.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred on Penn avenue, above thirty-ninth street, which came near being attended with fatal results. It seems the excavation at this point, made for the purpose of receiving the water pipes, had reached a depth of six feet, and Archibald Newell and another laborer, name unknown, were employed in the trench, when it caved in upon them. Newell was taken out by his fellow workmen, assisted by Mr. Kress, of Allegheny, who happened to be present. One of his arms was broken and he had a wrist dislocated. Dr. Bese who resides near by, had the injured man removed to Leymgrover's saloon, and with the assistance of Dr. Clark, attended his injuries. Dr. Bese afterward had him removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Twelfth ward. He is 31 years old and has a family residing in Allegheny City.

The other man was painfully bruised in different parts of the body, but was able to go home without assistance.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.—During last summer a valuable set of harness was stolen from the stable of R. Patrick, Esq., on Center avenue. A man named Charles Blakely was arrested by the police while endeavoring to sell the harness, but at that time the owner of the harness could not be found, and he was discharged. Subsequently Mr. Patrick, discovering his loss, called at the Mayor's office and identified the harness. Information was then made against Blakely, and a warrant issued to officers Moon and Dressler. The accused succeeded in eluding arrest until yesterday evening, when the officers nabbed and lodged him in the lock-up. He will have a hearing to-day, likely.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—The person who wilfully or negligently permits his cellar door to remain open, as a trap for others, ought to be held legally responsible in the case of accident. On Tuesday afternoon an old lady, while walking along Penn street in the Ninth ward, tripped and fell into a cellar-way, the door of which had been left open. She was seriously injured and had to be carried home on a settee. The owner of the store is threatened with suit for damages, and those who are in the habit of leaving their vaults or cellars uncovered should improve by the lesson.

THE PLACE TO GO.—No person in search of suitable as well as substantial and elegant Christmas presents should not fail to call at the China ware establishment of Mr. R. E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street. Here will be found one of the largest, best assorted and finest stock offered the trade anywhere in the State, not excepting the Eastern markets. This may appear like a sweeping assertion, but our readers and the public generally can better inform themselves by calling upon Mr. Breed at the place mentioned.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BOUNTY BUSINESS.—The auditors appointed by the Court to settle the Eleventh ward bounty difficulty have reported that Mr. A. A. Moore, the Treasurer, received only $40,000, instead of $60,000, as alleged, for bounty purposes; that one hundred and two men had been enlisted to the credit of the ward, and that an average bounty of $400 had been paid to each, making a total of $40,800. Mr. Moore has made a statement of the affairs himself, and has succeeded in satisfying the citizens that the money was all accounted for. The Treasurer and School Board have been exonerated accordingly.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The unknown man, found dead on the track of the Fort Wayne Railroad, Tuesday morning, was yesterday identified as John Bothader, who had been living with Jacob Beuscher, No. 91 Centre avenue. He had been a soldier at the Allegheny Arsenal for three years. He was twenty-four years of age, and his father (said to be wealthy) resides in New York. The father has been notified of the terrible end of his son.

MORE NICOLSON.—Nicolson pavement is being put down on Fourth avenue, from Market street up.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Six Years Old run Over by Timber Wheels and His Legs Terribly Crushed.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a terrible accident occurred at the corner of Second street and Duquesne Way. A little boy named Willie Thompson, six years old, in company with his sister, somewhat older, was on his way to the First Ward School, when in crossing the street at the points mentioned, he was in some manner knocked down and run over by a team of timber wheels. The wheels passed over his right leg above the knee, completely bursting the flesh, but fortunately not breaking the bone, and over the leg below the knee, fracturing the latter severely. The lad was picked up and carried to the house of his parents, two doors from the corner of Duquesne Way and Dr. Walters summoned. He set the bone of the fractured leg and dressed the injury to the other limb, and last evening the little fellow was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The timber wheels were laden with a mud drum for a boiler and were driven to Brenneman & Wards, at the Point. The name of the driver was not ascertained, but our informant alleges the sad occurrence was purely accidental. The lad will likely recover.

Fleeing from Destruction.

A clever and intelligent young Irish girl, aged about seventeen, was accompanied to the Mayor's office on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, by an officer whom she had accosted on the street. She told the following story: Her name is Mary Fallum, and she is a native of Dublin, Ireland, where her father was engaged as a salesman until about six months ago, when he came to this country, and soon after died. Mary had a cousin in Philadelphia, who obtained for her a situation with a man named Gill, where she remained until three weeks ago, when Gill came to Pittsburgh to work. Not having employment for the girl in his family, Gill got her a situation in a house on Robinson street, Allegheny, where she has been since living. The situation was obtained through an intelligence office. Mary noticed that there were a great many visitors at the house, and considerable music and mirth in the evenings, but did not suspect anything wrong until told by some other girls of the neighborhood that her mistress was not respectable. She did not believe the stories until Tuesday night, when she was disturbed soon after retiring by a man who demanded admittance to her room. She dressed hastily, unlocked the door, and fled into the hall, the man attempting to stop her in her course. She met her mistress in the hall, who made some remark about her being "easily frightened," which impelled her to leave the house at once. It was then after nine o'clock. Meeting a neighbor girl, she was advised to go to the Home for Destitute Women. Coming to this city, she got an officer to accompany her to the Home, but she was not admitted. The officer then took her to the Mayor's office, with a room. On hearing her story in the morning, the Mayor sent for one of our charitable ladies, and soon after Mary was driven to the Home in a carriage by one of the lady managers, where she will be kept until a suitable place can be obtained for her.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

John Giltman made information at the Mayor's office, charging Marnes Gallagher with aggravated assault and battery. He alleged that on the 15th of November the accused assailed him on the street, knocked him down and mercilessly kicked him in the side, from the effects of which he has been confined to his home on Webster avenue since. Officers Moon and Dressler last evening visited Gallagher's house, and were informed by the wife that he would be in about nine o'clock. They went out, and so did the wife. The officers followed her, and arriving at a certain house where she said Gallagher was, sent a little girl to tell him not to come home, as the police were there to arrest him, officers Moon and Dressler went right into the room and walked up to Gallagher just as the girl aforementioned whispered to him not to go home, as the police were waiting to arrest him. Officer Dressler here remarked: "Vell; I guess we took him now." Gallagher quietly submitted, and was conveyed to the watch house, where he was locked up for a hearing.

Opening of the Library Hall Dining Rooms.

The elegant and capacious dining rooms of Messrs. J. B. Hubley & Co., located in the new Library Hall building, were formally opened on Tuesday evening, on which occasion a select party of invited guests enjoyed the hospitality of the proprietors. The rooms, as we have heretofore stated, have been fitted up in the most elegant style, and the richest furniture has been provided for the comfort of the guests. The decorations of the hall are faultless, while the table furniture and appliances are the most elegant and perfect that could be obtained. The proprietors have spared no expense in their efforts to make this the most convenient and comfortable dining room in the city, and will spare no pains to give the fullest satisfaction to their patrons. Ladies who may have occasion to dine away from home are specially invited to this hall, where every accommodation has been provided for them. We need not say a word in favor of Mr. Hubley as a public caterer, because his reputation is known to and his services appreciated by the great majority of our citizens.

Application for an Injunction.

In the District Court, yesterday, an application was made on behalf of Alexander McClintock, for an injunction to restrain the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from appropriating a portion of his property. It appears from the petition that fifteen years ago, Mr. McClintock granted the right of way to the railroad company through a lot on Forty-seventh street, in the Seventeenth ward—the width of forty feet being stipulated in the grant. About ten days ago the company entered upon another portion of the lot, and propose to add thirty feet additional to the width already occupied by their tracks. An injunction is asked for, to restrain the company from taking the property. No time has yet been fixed for a hearing.

LADIES' WATCHES and opera chains at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

ALLEGHENY.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the elections in Allegheny we stated that the result of the vote for Director of the Poor in the First ward was, Thomas Scandrett, 251, Wm. McKee, 251. It should have been Thomas Scandrett, 251; Wm McKee, 182.

CALLED HER NAMES.—Alderman Bowden was visited yesterday by Archy Taylor, who alleged that Amelia Young, one of his neighbors, called his wife all kinds of hard names. The accused was arrested and in default of the payment of a small fine was committed to jail five days.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—William Sheets made an information yesterday before Alderman Mullin against M. Richer, for embezzlement. It appears that Sheets employed the accused to sell a wagon, and although the selling was accomplished to pretty good advantage, he neglected to return the proceeds, which formed the more important part of the contract. A warrant was issued.

PERSONAL.—D. L. Smith, Esq., the successful candidate in the Aldermanic contest in the Third ward, left for Harrisburg last evening.

Mr. Samuel Robinson, well known in mercantile circles, died yesterday morning at his residence in this city.

Martin Shaffer, of Alderman Bolster's police, cast the first vote at the Third ward polls on Tuesday.

ROW ON TROY HILL.—A row occurred in a tavern on Troy Hill a few days ago, in the progress of which a man named D. Gazzam was severely beaten. Gazzam was in the tavern with a number of others, when a dispute occurred between two of those present, which resulted in a fight. Gazzam interfered and tried to separate the men, when he was attacked by Wm. Kelch, Henry Metzgar, Wm. Rush, Wm. Arnold, and a man named Happis, who beat him in a terrible manner. He was confined to his bed until yesterday morning, when feeling a little better, repaired to the office of Alderman Mullin, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against the parties named above, for whose arrest warrants were issued.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

A Colored Woman Charges the Authorities with Burying her Husband While he was in a Trance—The Coroner's Investigation—The Woman's Statements Unfounded—A Communication.

The Coroner was visited yesterday morning by a colored woman named Mrs. Thornton, who related a most extraordinary story. She stated that two years ago last April she married a man named John Thornton, she being his fifth wife. They resided since that time at No. 72 Second street. Her husband was in rather feeble health, and on several occasions, she further states, fell into a trance, when he seemed to be quite dead, except that the body retained its warmth. On Sunday last he seemed in his usual health, but on Monday morning, when she awoke, she found him motionless and breathless, and to all appearances in one of his trances. Some of the neighbors notified the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor, who sent an undertaker to bury him. She refused to permit the undertaker to bury him that afternoon, when she was expelled from the house, and the remains were interred.

Coroner West, upon hearing this singular story, repaired to this city to investigate the case. He inquired of the neighbors about the affair, when he learned that there was no foundation for the statements made by Mrs. Thornton, and also that she was frequently afflicted with temporary insanity. He also learned that she had directed the undertaker to bury him, and that she had not been ejected from the house at the time of the burial. A number of persons capable of judging stated that there was not the least doubt but that Thornton was dead. The Coroner, after hearing all the statements made by the neighbors, and those who had seen the deceased, decided not to hold an inquest, as there was not sufficient grounds to warrant an investigation. Below we give a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, which explains itself:

A COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Seeing a notice in the *Evening Chronicle* in relation to my burying a colored man named John Thornton, residing at No. 72 Second street, while yet alive, I wish through your columns to state the facts in the case. On the 14th of September, Mrs. Thornton visited my office and said that her husband had met with an accident and could not work, and that she was unable to suport herself and two children. The children are by his first wife, who is now living in one of the upper wards of the city. She said if I would take the children away, she could earn a livelihood. I then made arrangements to have them sent to Passavant's Hospital, but Mr. Thornton's first wife took the children away. I supposed she could get along now when the children were gone, but she then said she could not, and that I should take her husband to the Poor Farm. I also gave her a regular weekly allowance. I had sent our regular physician (John Hamilton) to see him; he said he could do nothing for him, as he was living in a damp cellar and in filth. I sent a wagon to the house to have Mr. Thornton removed to the Farm, but his wife changed her mind and would not let him be taken away. On Monday morning Mr. D. S. McKnight came to my office and said that Thornton was dead, when I gave him an order on Mr. Ley, an undertaker, to bury him. The undertaker then went to the house of deceased and prepared him for burial, and said he would bury him the next day. Mrs. Thornton, however, insisted that he should be buried immediately, as she was sure he was dead. At her earnest solicitation the undertaker buried him, although he had only been dead a few hours. These are the facts in the case.

R. D. MCGONIGLE,
Secretary Board of Poor Directors.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—This project seems to have taken definite shape at last, and through the efforts of Councilman Larkins, nearly $10,000 have been subscribed. It is expected the sum will be doubled by next meeting.

ADJUSTED.—John Connelly was brought before Justice Barker yesterday on an information charging him with assault and battery on oath of Mary Durkin of Limerick, an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was arranged to the satisfaction of those interested and an adjournment *sine die* ordered.

A DISORDERLY AND OFFENDING FATHER-IN-LAW.—Kate Kelly appeared before Justice Barker yesterday, and charged her father-in-law, Thomas Kelly, with surety of the peace, alleging that he visited her habitation in Limerick, and disturbed her tranquil peace of mind by sundry and divers threats of utter annihilation. Officer Stemler arrested the accused who was held for a hearing.

A SERENADE SPOILED.—Abraham Killian being of a musical turn of mind located himself beneath the window of a dwelling in West Pittsburgh, in which a quiet family resides and there poured forth what we can hardly denominate an enchanting melody. Officer Havis disturbed the serenader, and Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, afterwards settled with him.

FRIGHTENED A WHOLE FAMILY.—Bridget Breyl came before Justice Heisel of East Birmingham yesterday, and lodged complaint against Sarah Hawley for malicious mischief, alleging that the accused visited her domicil, and without the least provocation on the part of the deponent, assaulted her dwelling with stones, bricks and other missiles, breaking the windows, smashing the doors, &c., and compelling the family to flee to a neighboring house for protection. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Emmet's highly successful engagement is drawing near its close, with no diminution in the numbers nightly in attendance. "Fritz" was performed most satisfactorily last night, the usual liberal applause being bestowed. There will be but four more representations of the piece, and those who desire to hear it should bear this fact in mind. Mr. Emmet has his last benefit to-morrow night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Considering the great merit of the entertainment now given at the Academy, the attendance is not so large as it should be. Manager Beamer is liberal in his expenditures in procuring the latest and best novelties, and deserves liberal patronage from our amusement loving public. The house last night was not more than two-thirds filled. The performances of M. D'Ataile and M'lle Angela are truly astonishing; no correct idea of them can be given of them in words. The dramatic part of the bill is good, and the Dutch songs and dances of Sheridan and Mack first rate. A change of bill will be given to-night.

VARIETIES.—The novel entertainment at the Penn street house calls forth a large audience nightly, and amuses them much. You can be suited in every particular, as the company embraces representatives of all branches of the profession. An entire change of programme to-night.

Books for the Holidays.

Mr. Pratt is opening to-day, at McIlwaine's Auction Room, the most splendid stock of illustrated gift books, juvenile books, &c., &c., ever seen in Pittsburgh. They came direct from the trade sales in New York, and he is closing them out at wholesale and retail, during the day, at *less than half price*, and at auction, every evening, to the highest bidder.

Failure.

To-day at two P. M. ladies auction sale of furs at No. 29 Sixth street. Mink sable, German fitch, Astrachan sacques, &c., &c.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTHS

For Coughs and Throat Disorders,

Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTHS

Excelsior—The Great Representative Hat and Cap and Ladies' Fur House of William Fleming & Co 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.,—Its Remarkable Success.

Excelsior is the motto of this great establishment, and the enterprise and energy of the firm are truly wonderful. There is not a doubt that it is now doing the largest business, wholesale and retail, of any house of the kind in Western Pennsylvania. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Fleming, is a gentleman of rare taste and large experience in the business and is enthusiasticly devoted to its intersets. The other members of the firm are young men energetic, agreeable, always wearing a smile, and have a kind word for everybody. They are strickly reliable, and the public have learned that they can always depend on their representation of the quality of goods. It is also pretty generally understood now that Fleming & Co., do sell as a rule from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than any other house in this part of the State. Whether this is done from any ambition to secure the heaviest trade, or on account of better facilities to purchase goods, we do not know; but such is the fact and the public reap the advantages of it. In addition to carrying an immense stock of goods manufactured in the East, embracing all the latest styles known to the trade, Fleming & Co. are very successful in *originating* designs of their own, which are manufactured to their order. The stock of ladies furs at this house is truly immense, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Alaska Mink, Astrachan and Persian Lamb, made in all the latest styles, and which are being sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than at any other house. We invite our readers to drop in and satisfy themselves as to the truth of these statements.

For the Holidays.

If you want to fit yourselves out handsomely for the holidays, in an elegant suit at a moderate cost, you should go to Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street. No clothiers in the city will give you as much style and dress for as little money. They manufacture largely, and get up their goods with such facility that they can please all tastes and suit all pockets. A full line of furnishing goods, and boys' clothing, will be found on their shelves. Their ready made clothing is in every way equal to custom work, and we would advise purchasers to examine their garments before looking at the piece goods.

Fine French Clocks

For sale by Richard E. Breed & Co., importers of French China, &c., No. 100 Wood street.

Try Abel's

Prize medal Hair Oils. TTHS

The Finest Assortment of Queensware in the City,

Without any exception, is to be found at the old and reliable queensware house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street. No firm in the city has, or can have, better facilities for importing, and no firm can exhibit a finer grade of goods for the same money, than can be had at this long-established house. No "second" quality is offered to customers, because all articles sold are warranted sound and perfect in every respect.

"Spalding's Glue,"

Always up to the sticking point. TTHS

A Delightful Hair Dressing for Ladies.

Abel's Floral, Golden Crescent and Bay Rum Hair Oils. TTHS

For a Christmas or Bridal Present

Get Evans's Spoon Stand; it is the latest and nicest thing out.

Mantel Ornaments.

There is no greater mistake made than in purchasing cheap articles, of base material and indifferent workmanship, for mantel ornaments. It is just as ridiculous as to throw money away on pinchbeck jewelry. The eye soon tires of both, whereas a really elegant ornament, of genuine material and skilful finish, is admired through life, and becomes more valuable with age. Such is the character of the ornaments to be had at Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Sozodont.

All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into. TTHS

Thomas Algoe

is an authorized agent for the sale of Evans's celebrated Spoon and Fork Stand.

"Glycermel of Roses"

For chapped hands, faces and lips, Floral Golden Crescent, Bay Rum and Grape Vine Hair Oils, prepared and for sale to the trade, at 172 Wylie avenue, Chas. Abel & Co.

Subscribe for the Evening Mail.

Advertise in the *Evening Mail.*

For latest dispatches from Europe see *Evening Mail.* TTHS

For a Good,

Cheap, reliable and useful table ornament get Evans's Spoon Stand.

No Person of Taste

Would desire to furnish his table with cheap, or second rate queensware; much less would he wish to purchase the ordinary plated ware of the "bogus" order. In buying this class of goods, it is the best economy to go to a reliable house, and pay a fair price for a really good article, such as can always be had at the extensive warehouse of R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

D. W. EVANS'
HOLIDAY GOODS
ARE ARRANGED IN
10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 00, $1 50, $2 00
and Miscellaneous Departments.
IT IS THE DEPARTMENT STORE.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,
1p MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.
FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.
J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,
COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,
Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.
CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING
Daily on Commission:—

Butter,
Eggs,
Cheese,
Lard,
Onions,

Bacon,
Potatoes,
Dried Fruit,
Dressed Hogs,
Brooms,

Cranberries,
Feathers,
Apples,
Apple Butter,
Poultry, &c., &c.

General Agency Brookes' Mince Meat, and Sarver's Patent Carriage Wheels.
HENRY REA, JR.,
Office and Warehouse 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with promptness.

DRY GOODS

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

Basement - - -
Brown Cottons,
Bleached Cottons,
Canton Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Blankets, &c., &c.

First Floor - -
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds, Jeans,
Tickings, &c., &c.

Second Floor -
Prints, Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Skirts, &c., &c.

Third Floor - -
Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Spool Cotton and
Notions Generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers........HENDERSON & CANNING.
Positively last week of the brilliant engagement of the popular young character comedian,
MR. JOS. K. EMMET.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 15, 1870,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, Chas. Gayler's highly successful drama,
FRITZ, Our Cousin German.
Fritz Von Vonderblinkenstoffen, Mr. Jos. K. Emmet.
New Songs, Dances and Instrumental Solos.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Emmet.
Fritz-Emmet Farewell Matinee Saturday.
Monday, December 19th, LOTTA.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
FRED. AIMS..............Manager.
CHANGE OF BILL AND NEW VARIETY STARS.
The Great SIG. LOZADO. BROWN and SANDFORD, Iron Teeth Wonders: Mr. Collins and Miss Wren, Benedict, Shay, Keen, Herman, M'lle. Rigi, Eva Brent, and all that is attractive, with Four Comic Pieces, at the great Varieties TO-NIGHT. Saturday the Popular Matinee, 2.30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, December 15, 1870. Every Evening during the week and Saturday Matinee. Change of programme. M. D'ATALIE, or the Man of the Iron Jaw. M'LLE ANGELA, the wonderful Lady Athlete. YOUNG ZEPHYR, Artistic Protean Artists. SHERIDAN AND MACK. New Farce. Great success of "Columbia's Blue Jackets." Look out for the Great Sensation. See Programmes.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
THE GREAT HUMORIST,
R. J. DeCORDOVA,
WILL LECTURE AT
Mercantile Library Hall,
ON
Monday Evening, December 19.
Subject—"MRS. GRUNDY."
ADMISSION..............50 Cents.
No Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Library.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Duquesne Savings Bank,
No. 64 Fourth Avenue.
Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000.
Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also, on Saturday Nights.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and Interest allowed. The Interest, if not drawn out, will be credited as Principal; thus compounding for the Depositor. By special agreement interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.
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Books of Charter and By-laws furnished at the Bank.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
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COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,
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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

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Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cutlery.
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
☞ Price Lists furnished on application.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
About Four Miles Flat Rail,
Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
is the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST STOVE* made in this city. For sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
ELEVENTH SESSION
OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

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CARPETS.
1870. — 1871.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have ever offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
TAPESTRY
AND
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AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

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CARPETS
THE VERY LATEST
FALL STYLES
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
BORDERED SQUARES,
&c., &c., &c.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVE.,
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NEW
FALL STOCK
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CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADES,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
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Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern cities.
McFarland & Collins
71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
d* Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

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FURNITURE.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TThs

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVE.
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES
Tobaccos, Sugars,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c
100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

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